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GENERAL STATISTICS

OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY

JAMES M'QUEEN, ESQ.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Dedication	Page v
Preface	vii

I.—THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Extent and Value of the Land in the United Kingdom	1
Number and Value of Horses used in Agriculture, and for Riding, &c.	15
Number and Value of Black Cattle	16
Number and Value of Sheep	19
Number and Value of Swine	21
Value of Poultry and Rabbits	24
Value of Dead Stock on Farms	25
Amount of Capital required for Wages and Supplies	26
Summary of the Value of the above Items	29
Annual produce from Agriculture in <i>Grain and Potatoes</i>	29
Do. do. „ Horses in <i>Agriculture</i>	36
Do. do. „ Black Cattle and Sheep, in Meat, Skins, Milk, } Butter, Cheese	37
Do. do. in Manure	49
Do. do. „ Wool	51
Do. do. from Swine	54
Do. do. „ Vegetables and Fruit	57
Do. do. „ Hops and Seeds	ib.
Do. do. „ Flax and Hemp	58
Do. do. „ the Fisheries of the United Kingdom	58
Do. do. „ the Fisheries in the British Channel	62
Do. do. „ Mines and Minerals	67
Do. do. in Coals	70
Do. do. „ Iron	74
Do. do. from Timber	77
Summary of the Value of the preceding Items	78
Population, and Classes thereof	83
Value of Property in Houses	86
Do. do. „ Horses not employed in Agriculture	91
Do. do. „ Ships	92
Do. do. „ Carriages	95
Do. do. „ Steam-boats	ib.

	Page
Annual Value produced by the Manufacturing of Cotton . . .	95
Do. do. " " do. " Wool . . .	110
Do. do. " " do. " Linen . . .	116
Do. do. " " do. " Leather . . .	126
Do. do. " " do. " Hardware and Cutlery . . .	129
Do. do. " " do. " Brass and Copper Ware . . .	131
Do. do, " " do. " China, Glass, and Earthenware . . .	132
Do. do. " " do. " Miscellan. Articles . . .	133
Value of Canal, Rail-roads, and Turnpike-roads . . .	135
Number, Value, and Revenue of Light-houses . . .	136
Value of Capital vested in Bridges and Churches . . .	137
Do. do. " Furniture in Houses, Wearing Apparel . . .	138
Do. do. " Plate, Jewellery, &c.	ib.
Do. do. " Steam Engines	139
Do. do. " Saving Banks, Deposits in Banks, Property in Chancery, in Coins, in Loans to Foreign Governments, in National Debt, and Exchequer Bills	140
Do. do. held by Bankers, Merchants, &c.	140
Do. do. vested in Public Buildings and Government Property . . .	143
Summary of the Value of the preceding Items	144

II.—EAST INDIES. 176

Population, Revenue, and Expenditure	177
Value of Land, Manufactures, &c.	185

III.—WEST INDIES.

Slave Colonies—Trade	190
--------------------------------	-----

IV.—NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Exports and Imports	198
Agriculture, &c.	200

V.—EASTERN COLONIES.

Revenue, Expenditure, &c.	208
-----------------------------------	-----

GENERAL RECAPITULATION	214
----------------------------------	-----

TO HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD DUKE,

THE following pages, developing the immense property, capital, industry, produce, trade, and resources of the British Empire, are properly, and at the same time most respectfully, inscribed to your Grace ; than whom, amongst living British Statesmen, no one is more able to appreciate the magnitude and importance of the details. It was, my Lord Duke, the extensive resources of this mighty nation, cheerfully bestowed by its people, and fostered and supplied by wise and prudent rulers, which enabled it to withstand, and finally to send forth your Grace

to vanquish the formidable energies of foreign nations, when these were directed against the honour, the power, the existence of Great Britain; first, by the rudest and most unprincipled revolutionary frenzy; and secondly, by its natural follower, the most formidable, and, at the same time, the most skilfully wielded military despotism that ever disturbed the peace of this world, or that had been previously witnessed in the history of the human race.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD DUKE,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

JAMES M'QUEEN.

LONDON,

31st May, 1836.

PREFACE.

ARRANGEMENTS were made for publishing the following sheets, and the publication had commenced, when important business rendered it necessary for the Author to proceed to the West Indies, before the whole of this work had got through the press. This circumstance has put it out of his power to make the concluding or colonial portion so minute in its details as the previous portion of the work, more especially as full and accurate statistical details of these immense possessions are not to be obtained.

In an undertaking like the present, carried on upon the plan that it has been, and where there has been such a multitude of reference to consult,—authorities, disjointed as these too generally were, to look out and to examine, and calculations to make,—errors may be expected, and are in fact unavoidable. Thus placed, the Author is obliged to throw himself on the indulgence of the reader. In the principles also of the details, perfect accuracy was unattainable; but the course pursued in separating each species of property and manufactures into distinct heads, may tend to draw the attention of practical men in each department to the subject to which each relates, and induce them to supply such materials and data

as will serve to correct whatever errors or omissions may have been made in a first attempt; and no one will be more ready to receive, to acknowledge, and to study carefully communications on this point than the Author. Any information connected with these subjects, addressed to the Publisher, (post paid,) will be readily attended to, and thankfully received. Pursuing such a course, under the plan adopted, may ultimately and shortly produce a statistical account of the property and the resources of the whole British Empire, such as will be sufficiently accurate for reference by every inquirer, whether such may be made as a matter of curiosity, of business, or of utility,—by the statesman, the agriculturist, the capitalist, the manufacturer, or the merchant. By attending to such matters, the real strength, wealth, and resources of the country can only be known and be correctly measured with those of other states; while with such knowledge, errors in the government of the country, in its most important interests, would be seen, and being seen, would be avoided.

The Author may further add, after all his laborious inquiries, he feels satisfied that he has not overrated any detail or particular connected with the numerous and important interests which he has examined and considered; but that, on the contrary, he is, in his estimates, in all the most important heads, under the actual amount, particularly in every detail which relates to agriculture.

Having lost the Report on the Silk Trade of 1832, the Author had it not in his power to go so minutely and practically into that branch of British manufactures as he was enabled to do in some of the others. It was too late before he obtained a copy of that report to avail himself of the valuable information contained in it; but in proof of the justness of his estimate of the amount of the silk manufacture, he may quote the evidence of Richard Saurey Cox, (page 111,) who states that the payment for labour on silk consumed was at the rate of 38*s.* per lb.

This rate, on reference to pages 115 and 116 of this work, gives for labour, 8,779,146*l.*, there having been 4,620,607 lbs. of silk taken for home consumption in 1834. The cost of the raw material was *£*4,646,364

Cost of labour on it 8,779,146

Amount of silk trade . . . *£*13,425,510

Another reference to the Report of 1832 will be sufficient to establish the view taken of the magnitude and importance of the silk trade : it is contained in the Evidence, first, of Cleophas Ratliff, pp. 94 and 95 ; and, secondly, of Joseph Marston, p. 81.

“ Quest. 1836.—Do you know the quantity of ribbons imported lately, and have you estimated the employment that the making of them would have given to the British manufacturers?—I can. In the Custom-house Returns for the quarter ending 10th of October, 1831, it stands thus: 252 lbs. weight of plain gauze, 10,913 lbs. weight of gauze ribbons ; they are styled striped, figured, or brocaded. I mention these collectively, because they are not separated. There are very few broad gauzes, and I deduct the 252 lbs. in the calculation for broad gauzes ; this would leave 10,913 lbs. weight of ribbons, and produce, at 4 ozs. to the piece or garniture, 43,652 pieces. I calculate the latter at 12*s.* the piece in the following way—that is, 9*s.* 3*d.* weaving and filling ; 2*s.* 9*d.* winding, warping, clipping, draft, cards, and loom mounting, will amount to the sum of 26,192*l.* quarterly ; yearly, 104,764*l.* ; or weekly, 2,015*l.* If the above ribbons were made in jacquard engine looms at a calculation of two pieces per week for a loom, they would require 1680 looms, and employ 1680 weavers, 420 fillers, 420 winders, 140 warpers, clippers, draftsmen, and card-stampers, exclusive of designers, loom and harness makers,

dyers, and throwsters: the whole amount of employed population would be 2660, if made in the most improved jacquard engine loom. With the permission of the Committee, I will read the importation of other descriptions of silk. The silk imported in the quarter ending the 10th October, 1831, exclusive of gauzes, stands thus: 21,446 lbs. weight of silk or satin plain, 5189 lbs. brocades; the whole amounting to 26,635 lbs. I assume that half of them were ribbons, which would be 13,317 lbs. I take them at 5189 lbs. of brocaded, which, at 10 oz. per piece, will produce 8302 pieces quarterly; and 8128 lbs. of plain satin at $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. average to the piece, will produce 20,007 pieces; the brocaded will be 8302 pieces quarterly, or 638 weekly. I made this calculation for the single hand loom, with the jacquard engine fixed upon it. Brocaded satin figures, at 20s. per piece to the undertaker, who pays 13s. 4d. per piece to the weaver, and retains 6s. 8d. himself for winding, warping, drafting, mounting, cards, looms, harness, and being responsible for the work: a weaver, upon this work, can only make half a piece per week, and earn 6s. 8d. per week. The number of pieces would have given employment to 1277 weavers weekly; 410 undertakers, winders, warpers, draftsmen, mounters, and card-stampers; 20,007 pieces quarterly, 1539 weekly of satins, which at an average of wages at 6s. 6d. per piece to the undertaker, would amount to 6502l. quarterly—500l. weekly. The undertaker pays the weaver 4s. 4d. per piece, and finds looms, harness, winding, warping, &c. &c. for the remaining 2s. 2d. The number of pieces would have given employment to 1026 weavers weekly; 415 undertakers, winders, and warpers, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ pieces to the weaver, who would earn 6s. 6d. per week." At page 81, Mr. Joseph Marston gives in evidence thus:—

" 1512. (*The Witness produced some samples of silk.*)
What article do you call this?—A rich belt or pad.

" 1513. What is the weight of a piece of that?—Eighteen ounces.

" 1514. What is the price paid for weaving it?—Nine shillings.

" 1515. What do you call that ribbon?—(*Another specimen being pointed out.*)—A gauze; that is, a thirty-penny gauze figure.

" 1516. What are you paid for weaving it?—Eighteen shillings.

" 1517. What does it weigh?—About four ounces and a half.

" 1518. Here is a gauze not so wide. (*Another specimen.*) What do you call this?—That is a satin gauze figure.

" 1519. What are you paid for weaving this?—From 15s. to 16s.

" 1520. What does it weigh?—About 4½ to 5 ounces.

" 1521. Is that made in any engine?—No, those are all single hand goods.

" 1522. Can that be made in an engine?—Yes.

" 1523. Would you get the same price for making them in an engine as you get for making them in a single hand loom?—About the same.

" 1524. Will you produce any one which cannot be made in an engine loom?—Here is a thirty-penny brook-edge gauze. (*Pointing it out.*)

" 1525. Why cannot you make this in an engine-loom?—That is made with a shuttle, and a shuttle is a fixture; but that is forced to be shifted by the hand.

" 1526. Do you mean to say that that cannot be made by the jacquard?—It could be made by the jacquard by a single hand.

" 1527. Do you make any thing as large and as beautiful as that without the jacquard?—That I have made

without the jacquard; I never was in possession of a jacquard.

“ 1528. Does not the labour upon an ounce of silk cost as much as the labour upon a pound in some instances?—It does.”

LONDON,
May 31st, 1836.

GENERAL STATISTICS
OF
THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

I.—THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE most important portion and property of every country is the land, and the most valuable and productive art and labour in every country, is the art and labour applicable to agriculture, or the cultivation of the soil. As the foundation of the following pages, it is necessary to ascertain, from documents as authentic as it is possible to obtain, the extent and value of the land in the United Kingdom, and the property and capital invested in it, and immediately attached to it, and also dependent upon it.

From the evidence adduced before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, in 1821, and the Committee of 1833, it appears that the rent of land, exclusive of tithes and poor rates, &c. stood, in general, as under:—1st, 1821—Rent, Bedford Level, 30*s.* per acre, including drainage. (Thomas Orton, p. 129.)—Rents, 20*s.*, 30*s.*, 40*s.*, and 50*s.* per acre, according to quality of the land. (J. B. Edmonds, p. 184.)—Rent, 20*s.* per acre. (Litchfield Tabrum, p. 108.)—Rent, middle quality, 20*s.*; some lands, 40*s.* (John Ellman, p. 49, &c.)—Rent, 42*s.* in 1794; same land now, 24*s.* per acre. (John Lake, p. 75.)—Rent, 25*s.* per acre. (Samuel Capper, p. 79.)—Rent, 26*s.* per acre. (J. B. George, p. 91.)—Rent, 25*s.* per acre. (William Ilott, p. 140.)—Rent, Wales, arable, 30*s.* (David Evan, p. 125.)—Do. from 6*d.* up to 3*l.* (John Maughan, p. 105.)—Rents, Scotland, East Lothians, 47*s.* 6*d.*,

and from 20*s.* up to 7*l.* per acre. (Mr. Brodie, p. 324 and 325, &c. &c.) In 1833, the evidence as to rents in general runs thus:—Rent, best land, 40*s.*; 2d quality, 30*s.*, free of tithes and poor rates. (John Hancock, p. 443—445.)—Rent, grazing land, 50*s.* to 60*s.* (Do. do. p. 432.)—Rent, land near London, arable, 40*s.*; grass, 50*s.*; poor land in Surrey, 18*s.* per acre. (R. H. Jago, p. 552 and 553.)—Rent, fine land, from 18*s.* to 20*s.*; and for about one-twentieth part of a county, rent, 6*s.* to 10*s.* per acre. In twenty counties rents reduced 15, 20, and 30 per cent. (Edward Driver, p. 561.)—Rent, Cheshire, 25*s.*; inferior, 15*s.*, 20*s.*; proportion clay soil to good, *one-third*. (Joseph Lee, p. 277.)—Rents, from about twelve to fifteen miles round Doncaster, 30*s.* to 32*s.* tithe free. (M. Simpson, p. 148.)—Shropshire average rent, 25*s.*; bad land as low as 8*s.* to 10*s.* (M. White, p. 31.)—Northamptonshire rent, inferior lands, from 18*s.* to 20*s.* (J. Cooper, p. 447.)—First Report, Agricultural Committee, 1836, rents stated generally even higher. (Mr. Sherborn, p. 192.)—40*s.* per acre. (Mr. Tillyer, p. 196.)—Rent, 40*s.* per acre, &c.; and in fact at all rates, from 10*s.* to 50*s.*; generally from 20*s.* to 40*s.* per acre, and so also in Scotland for arable land, and some of it much higher, according to the new Statistical Account in course of publication.

These references may be considered sufficient to establish the rate of rent in Great Britain, and the moderation of the general scale, which fixes it at 25*s.* per acre, as is more particularly noted hereafter, and proved by other equally authentic public documents.

Next let us come to Ireland. According to the Committee of 1821:—Rents, 40*s.* Irish, or 25*s.* 6*d.* English acre. (John Ellman, jun. p. 119.)—Rent, land in 1813, per acre, 50*s.* the Irish acre; diminished one-third in 1821, or to 31*s.* 6*d.* Irish acre, 21*s.* English. (Thomas Newland, p. 101.)—Rent from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 50*s.*; average, cultivated land, 22*s.* 11*d.* English acre, and mountain and bog, 3*s.* per acre. (State of Ireland, Rep. Committ. Lords, Session 1825; p. 550.)—Rent, land about Cork, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* 6*d.* per acre; for one crop potatoes, if not manured, 2*l.* to 3*l.*; *if manured*, 9*l.*; the produce 9*l.* to 10*l.* (Newenham, p. 301.)—Land let at 50*s.* Irish

acre. (Beecher, p. 145.)—Land, county Clare, 25s. to 30s.; other places, from 30s. to 40s. per Irish acre; generally from 30s. to 31s. 6d., or 19s. 6d. English acre. (Rep. Committ. 1824, p. 93.)—In 1833, according to Agricultural Committee, it stood thus:—Counties Mayo, Galway, and Roscommon, rent from 30s. to 35s. Irish; 20s. English acre. (T. S. Lindsay, p. 331.)—Lands in Tipperary and Limerick as high as 8 guineas. (Mr. Murray, p. 21.)—According to Select Committee, House of Commons, 1832, on tithes, rents by evidence of Ed. Stephen Wright, p. 218; land, parish Callan, 1st quality, 3l.; 2d do. 50s.; 3d. do. 40s.; 4th do. 30s.; 5th do. 20s.; 6th do. 4s. per acre, tithe equal to 1-9th, 1-15th, and 1-16th per acre. Evidence, Rev. Thomas Stewart Townsend, p. 397; Queen's County, rents, parish Maryborough, 25s.; parish Stradvally, 30s.; Coolbanagher, 25s. 7d.; Cousline, 25s. 7d., &c.; rents generally 25s., 27s., 30s.

The preceding references are considered sufficient to prove the accuracy of the scale, which takes the rent of land in Ireland at 23s. per English acre. According to the tables of Rev. and Pop. for 1832, p. 119, the evidence of Mr. Stanley to the Emigration Committee, and the evidence of Mr. Richard Griffiths, Valuation of Ireland, p. 281, the estimated yearly value of the rent of land in Ireland, *exclusive of the houses*, was in 1831, 12,715,578l. The value of land can be ascertained by various authorities; but the following may suffice for our object. Mr. Colquhoun estimated it many years ago at 24l. per acre. In the Agricultural Committee of 1821, J. B. Edmond, p. 186, states, that land sold at 100l. to 140l. per acre. In the Agricultural Committee of 1833, the value is specifically stated thus:—In twenty counties land sells at 30 years' purchase, calculating $3\frac{1}{2}$ per return. (Evid., Ed. Driver, p. 557.)—Land, says Richard Webb, p. 52, sold during war as high as 33 years' purchase; in some instances it reached 40 years' purchase, but now reduced from 26 to 28 years' purchase. The value, considering the value of money, may now be fairly taken at 30 years' purchase, as is also again and again stated by evidence taken before the Agricultural Committee, part 1st, of 1836.

At this rate, we shall readily and presently ascertain the value of the land in the three kingdoms; and in proof that the rental, by which the value is fixed, is correct, I adduce, from official authority, various references, showing the yearly value as assessed under the property tax, in 1815. According to the comparative statement of the population of Great Britain, Par. Pap. No. 348, of 1831, it stood for Great Britain thus:—

England	£49,744,622
Wales	2,153,801
Scotland	6,652,655
	<hr/>
	£58,551,078

From this sum, which is for the year ending April, 1814, is to be deducted the sum of 13,782,647*l.* assessed on houses, as will be particularly shown when we come to that part of the subject, leaving as the then rental of land, assessed in Great Britain, the sum of 44,768,431*l.* exclusive of Ireland, as above stated. The following still more important and particular reference will give us not only the value from official authority, but show us the amount of that which was exempted from the property tax, representing a capital of nearly 115,000,000*l.* at thirty years' purchase. The return and assessment for the last year of the tax was, as we shall presently see, considerably more than by the present reference. But to come to the particular details:—

Property Tax, 1815.

I.

	Gross Produce.			Net Produce.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Schedule A. . . .	5,923,486	5	2½	5,923,188	15	0½
B. . . .	2,734,450	12	1½	2,176,228	8	8
C. . . .	2,885,505	0	10	2,885,505	0	10
D. . . .	3,831,088	1	0½	3,146,382	10	2
E. . . .	1,174,455	14	10½	1,167,678	1	5½
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total	£16,548,985	14	1	£15,298,982	16	2½

II.

Total annual value of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of the profits from possessions, trades, and offices, &c.—viz.

	Year, 5 April, 1814.			Year, 5 April, 1815.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Schedule A. . .	56,701,923	10	10	60,138,330	0	0½
B. . .	36,336,883	2	7	38,396,143	17	0
D. . .	36,080,167	6	10	38,310,935	8	6½
E. . .	11,380,748	3	10	11,744,557	6	8
Gross Assessment,						
Properties & Profits	12,985,014	9	5½	13,663,480	13	3
Do. Schedule C. .	2,728,820	14	0½	2,885,505	0	10
	£15,713,835	3	5½	£16,548,985	14	1

III.

The account showing the annual value of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, brought into charge by virtue of the Act 46 Geo. III. cap. 65, distinguished under the following heads:—viz. 1st, lands charged under the general rule; 2d, houses so chargeable; 3d, particular properties chargeable on the annual profits; viz. tithes, manors, mines, quarries, fines, ironworks, and non-enumerated profits, *arising from lands*; 4th, deductions therefrom, distinguished under the following heads:—viz. land-tax, drainage, ecclesiastical and charity properties; 5th, lands and houses assessed according to value; 6th, lands assessed in respect of occupation, distinguished in regard to titheable lands, and the extent to which they are subject from lands not titheable, or subject to *modus*, for the year ending April, 1815.

	£	s.	d.
1st, Land chargeable under the general rule	39,405,705	2	8½
2d, Houses so chargeable	16,259,399	19	4½
Carried forward	55,665,105	2	1

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	55,665,105	2	1
3d, Particular properties chargeable on the annual profit:—viz. tithes, manors, fines, quarries, mines, ironworks, &c.	4,473,224	17	11½
Schedule A. Grand Total*	£60,138,330	0	0½

Explanation, 3d Head.

Amount of tithes	£2,752,898		
Profits from manors	71,672		
Fines on leases	216,545		
Profits of quarries	70,578		
Ditto of mines	678,786		
Ditto of ironworks	647,686		
General profit, &c.	65,260		
	<hr/>	4,503,425	0 0
4th, Deductions therefrom, land-tax . .	676,386	3	1½
Drainage	122,805	0	10½
Ecclesiastical	28,854	11	5
Collegiate	44,656	1	6½
Charity properties	32,628	9	4½
Total	<hr/>	905,330	6 3¾
5th, Houses and lands assessed ac- cording to rent	35,596,487	10	11¾
Ditto ditto, according to value . . .	20,068,617	11	1¼
Total	<hr/>	£55,665,105	2 1
6th, Lands assessed in respect of oc- cupation, distinguished under the following heads:—viz. an- nual value rent.			
Titheable lands, extent subject . .	23,268,733	3	9
Not titheable or subject to <i>modus</i> .	15,127,410	13	3
Schedule B. Total	<hr/>	£38,396,143	17 0

* In this sum is included 6,642,255*l.* for Scotland.

PARL. PAP. No. 58, of 1823.

Explanation of Schedule B. Occupiers of Land.

Land free in England	£9,458,309
— titheable	23,268,733
— tithe-free in part	740,664
— ditto free on payment of <i>modus</i> . . .	560,570
— ditto free in Scotland . . . £4,367,657	
— titheable in Scotland	209
	<hr/> 4,567,866
Fractions included	£38,596,143

Explanation of other Schedules.

Schedule C.—Funded property and interest Exchequer bills.

Ditto D.—Assessment on commercial property, trade, and manufactures, and every species of profession, as lawyers', physicians', income, of all 37,058,988

Duty, deducting certain allowance . . . £3,021,187

Schedule E. divided into two classes :—1st, Provincial offices (as corporation office, coroner's, under sheriff's, &c. and casual profits). 2d, Naval, military, and civil establishments, including the court of justice and the civil list; the tax on all these, in 1814, was as under-mentioned :—

Recapitulation, 1814-15.

Schedule A.—Land in property-tax	£4,297,247
B.—Occupiers of land	2,176,228
	<hr/>
Total lands	£6,473,475
Tax on houses	1,625,939
	<hr/>
Total fixed property (carried forward) . . .	£8,099,414

Total fixed property (brought forward) . .	£8,099,414
Schedule C.—Funded property	£3,004,861
D.—Trade, &c.	£2,000,000
Professions .	1,021,187
E.—Provincial offices, &c. .	188,932
Naval, military, &c.	924,312
	7,139,292
Supplementary accounts .	80,000
Overplus duties & penalties .	7,008
Add fractions	6
	87,014
Total	£15,325,720
Deduct charges and allowances	780,140
Net produce	£14,545,580

Estimate of the proposed charges in respect of the occupation of land to the property tax under Schedule B, in classes, showing the amount of rent and income for the year 1812, and the number of persons in each, and the amount of the tax, distinguishing the class exempt from the tax and the class in which allowances were granted from the class chargeable to the full extent of duty.

Classes.	Annual Value or Occupation	Amount of Annual Value.	Estimated Income accord. Act.	Amount of Income.	Number in each Class.	Amount of Tax.
1. Exempt under £66 13 4		£ 3,825,940	Under £50	£ 2,869,460	114,778	£
2. Entitled to allowance at £66, and under £200 .		18,297,737	£50 and under £150	12,994,632	432,534	1,035,351
3. Chargeable, £200 and upwards		14,740,836	£150 and upwards	10,395,125	42,062	1,039,511
		36,864,513		26,259,217	589,374	2,074,862

The amount for Scotland included is £159,442.

Return to House of Commons, March 7th, 1816.

N.B.—The number of occupiers of land in Great Britain was, according to the preceding return, 589,374, exclusive of their families, their servants, and their labourers.

In estimating the value of manors or princely residences of the noble and landed proprietors, we may take the number for Great Britain and Ireland only, as under Class 3 in Schedule B, and averaging these at only 25,000*l.* each, we shall have 105,155,000*l.** as the value of the whole residences inhabited by proprietors of lands, and not included in the value according to the rents paid by farmers or by farming proprietors, but which *additional* value of course remains to be added to the subsequent value affixed to the lands, &c.

Reference to Schedule D.

Persons in trade and professions charged under Schedule D, for the year 1812, throughout England and Wales.

Class.	Profit returned.	Number of Persons.	Amount of Tax.
	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		<i>£</i>
£50 and under . . .	2,744,004 12 7	109,760	Exempt.
Above £50 and under £150	10,392,008 16 0	120,912	650,041 reduced by allowance.
£150 and under £1000	10,400,888 15 10	31,928	1,040,088 full charge.
£1000 and upwards .	10,846,730 14 2	3,692	1,084,671 ditto.
Totals	34,383,632 18 7	266,292	2,776,800

Families engaged in trade 1,129,049.

Of which only returned who paid 156,542

Number of families who did not pay 972,507

(Speech Chan. Exchequer, House of Commons, March 6th, 1816.)

After these references and proofs, the accuracy and moderation of the following Tables will be readily admitted ; they are

* Par. Paper, No. 53, of 1823, gives the number of houses occupied by landed proprietors in England 43,484, and in Scotland 10,820. In 1811 there were in Scotland 399 proprietors above 2000*l.* rent, and 1077 above 500*l.* The property tax paid by Glasgow in 1815 was only 82,219*l.* 15*s.* In Berkshire there are 150 noblemen and gentlemen's seats, besides the royal residence. The small county of Dunbarton has 150 proprietors.

drawn up from the Third Report of the Emigration Committee of 1829; the Survey and Valuation of Ireland; and the Tables of Rev. and Pop., together with other parliamentary and authentic documents.

	Cultivated. ACRES.	Uncultivated, but improvable. ACRES.	Unprofitable. ACRES.	Total. ACRES.
England .	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales . .	3,117,000	580,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland	5,265,000	5,950,000	8,513,930	19,738,930
Ireland .	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664	19,441,944
Brit. Isles	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
Total .	46,522,970	15,000,000*	15,871,463	77,394,433

The cultivated land was taken to be divided thus:—

	Arable and Gardens. ACRES.	Meadows, Pasture, &c. ACRES.
England . . .	10,252,800	15,379,200
Wales	890,570	2,226,430
Scotland . . .	2,493,950	2,271,050
Ireland	5,389,040	6,736,240
British Isles . .	109,630	274,060
Total	19,135,990	27,886,980

In the following Tables Ireland is taken separately, because, according to the evidence of Mr. W. Stanley before the Select Committee of Public Works in Ireland, in 1835, the cultivated land in that country considerably exceeded the amount above stated.

	ACRES.
Cultivated, England .	25,632,000
„ Wales . . .	3,117,000
„ Scotland . .	5,265,000
„ Brit. Isles . .	383,690
Total	34,397,000 at 25s. = £41,236,228
Carried forward . .	£41,236,228

* Two-thirds of this may be rendered arable, and the remaining third be planted, or become valuable for turf and peat for fuel.

Brought forward . . £41,236,228

Improvable, England 3,454,000

,, Wales . 530,000

,, Scotland 5,950,000

,, Brit. Isles 166,000

Total . . . 10,100,000 at 5s. = £2,525,000

Unprofitable, England 3,256,400

,, Wales . 1,105,000

,, Scotland 8,513,930

,, Brit. Isles 569,469

Total . . . 13,444,769 at 3s. = £2,016,580

Total . . . £45,777,808

IRELAND.

Cultivated, Ireland . . 14,603,473 at 23s. = £16,793,997

Mountain and bog, do. 5,340,730 ,, 3s. ,, 801,110

Lakes, do. 455,399 ,, 1s. ,, 22,769

Total . . Acres 20,399,602 £17,617,876

First Recapitulation.

	Acres.	Rental at 3 years.	Value.
Great Britain, &c. .	57,940,869	£45,777,808	£1,373,334,240
Ireland . . .	20,399,602	17,617,876	528,536,280
Grand Totals .	78,340,471	£63,395,684	£1,901,870,520

It may be shortly observed, that although the rental of land has decreased since the termination of the war in 1815, it must be borne in mind, that in the assessment for the property tax, it was underrated—that a rental of 3,825,940*l.*, equal to a capital of 115,000,000*l.* was wholly exempted; and that not only more land has been brought into cultivation since that period, but that what was and has, since 1815, been cultivated, has, by improvements in agriculture, particularly draining, been rendered much more productive—and consequently, in proportion to the value of money and other property, more valuable: consequently, the general rental here taken is not only not too

high, but most probably below the truth. Further, it must be borne in mind, that much of what has been taken into account as waste and unprofitable, is occupied by roads of every class, lakes, rivers, canals, rivulets, brooks, &c., towns and villages, farm-yards, and all other vacant spots, as quarries, ponds and ditches, hedges and fences of all kinds, cliffs, craggy declivities, strong places, barren spots, woods and plantations; and, consequently, that many of these portions are exceedingly valuable, and form also, in several instances, an addition to the rental of land, exclusive of those portions which come under other heads, such as houses, and sites of towns, villages, &c. The value, yearly, of these is uncertain, but great; and to these also, and the rental of land, must be added the value of the princely mansions of the more opulent proprietors, built on their estates, as stated in a preceding page, and the value of which comes partly under Class 3d, "*General Recapitulation.*"

To the rental value of land we have next to add the amount of tithes, and the value of all mines, minerals, quarries, &c. &c. The amount of Church revenue stands as under:—

England and Wales	£3,872,138
Scotland, including parochial schools . . .	300,000
Ireland (Par. Papers, 169 of 1835, p. 15,) .	668,915
	<hr/>
	£4,841,053

which, at 30 years' purchase, gives capital . £145,231,590

To this we have to add the value of all mines, minerals, &c. &c., under 3d Class, Schedule A of property tax, 1815. We have the then estimated profits of these, exclusive of tithes, giving an amount of tax, 1,750,527*l.*; and certainly greatly underrated then; and since that period, as the subsequent pages will show, there has been a very great increase under this head. If we take the whole under this head as taxable, viz. mines, minerals, quarries, iron-works, &c., at 3,994,031*l.*, we certainly do not exceed, and which, at 30 years' purchase, gives a capital of 119,820,930*l.*

Next we have corporation property, much of which belongs to the land. By the Reports of the Municipal Commission, in its general items, it stood thus, throwing off fractions:—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Debt.
England and Wales,	£336,948	£377,027	£1,855,371
Ireland	61,397	57,279	130,000
Scotland	127,563	142,358	707,000
	<u>£525,908</u>	<u>£576,665</u>	<u>£2,692,371</u>

which income, at 30 years' purchase, gives a capital of 15,777,240*l.*, exclusive of London, not yet published.

The county presentments in Ireland amounted, 1831, to 860,111*l.* 9*s.*, and the county rates in England and Wales, in 1834, to 150,322*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*—(Par. Pap., p. 542 of 1834)—say 30,000,000 more.*

General Recapitulation.

	Rental.	Value.
United Kingdoms	£63,395,684	£1,901,870,520
Tithes, property in	4,841,053	145,231,590
Mines, minerals, fisheries, &c.	3,994,031	119,820,930
Proprietors' residences, corporations, &c.	5,000,000	150,000,000
Grand Total	<u>£77,230,768</u>	<u>£2,316,922,940</u>

The value of houses has increased; but confining our views to the land alone, it appears from the new Statistical Account of Scotland, so far as it is published, that the rental has in general increased. In some parishes there is a little decline, but in others, there is a very material increase. A few are selected from a cursory survey of the work; thus—

* Parl. Pap., No. 52, of 1830, gives the following, certainly more accurate, rates for England and Wales, for the year ending March 27th, 1827:—

Highway Rates	£1,121,834
Church Rates	564,388
County do.	763,886
Total	<u>£2,450,108</u>

A considerable portion of the church rates is paid by the inhabitants of towns; but still what remains of those different items forms a very considerable additional value to the land, as the farmers pay the whole attached to the land, exclusive of rent.

	1833.	1815.
Parish of Dundee	£52,288	£49,000
„ Marytown	4,880	5,179
„ Dumfries	29,810	8,806
„ Closeburn	8,000	9,976
„ Kirkpatrick	5,000	5,957
„ Wamphray	4,000	4,667
„ Tundergrath	3,000	3,463
„ Ruthwell	4,527	4,668
„ Cummertrees	8,000	7,489
„ Graetney	8,192	9,000
„ Kirkpatrick.	7,369	7,377
„ Peebles	7,000	6,856
„ Tweedsmuir	3,962	3,840
„ Lesmahagow	22,675	17,481
„ Carnwath	14,000	10,384
„ Robertson, Roxburghshire,	6,500	4,214
„ Inverness	20,000	14,980
„ Coldstream	12,000	14,592
„ Edsom	15,200	14,288
„ Hamilton.	20,175	18,863
„ Biggar	4,671	40,171
„ New Synie, Elginshire,	4,764	1,830
„ Dunbar	23,405	24,570, &c.*

In running over the eight numbers of the work just alluded to, I find the rental of land in the various counties of Scotland already noticed in it and extending from the English border to Sutherlandshire, that the rent of sheep pasture runs from 3*s.* to 6*s.* per acre, and arable land from 18*s.* to 5*l.*, and even 7*l.*, but the greatest portion about 30*s.* and 40*s.* and 50*s.* per acre. A more particular reference, to prove that the scale taken, 25*s.* per acre for all cultivated land, is not materially wrong, is considered unnecessary.

Having thus shown, and from authentic sources of information, the vast capital which the proprietors of the land have invested in the soil, let us next consider the sum which the

* The Property Tax Schedules will show that this is not overrated. A portion, perhaps half the corporation property, belongs to houses in towns.

tenantry have invested in it, in one shape or another, and which, when done, as it will be done, from the best authority, will, it is not doubted, appear equally extraordinary in its amount.

I.—HORSES.

The Table of Revenue and Population, for 1832 and 1833, with other detached parliamentary returns, enable us to come pretty closely to this important portion of property. From these papers and tables, 1832, p. 36, and 1833, pp. 58, 59, 60, 64, 66, we are enabled to ascertain and to class the horses as follows:—

Exemption from tax, 1820	232,868	
Wholly used in agriculture	715,987	
		948,855
Riding, carriage, &c. taxed in		
1832	340,678*	
		1,289,533
Add increase agricultural since		
1828, as below		113,264
Ditto mixed class, from 114,000		
to 124,000, in 1832		10,000
Total Great Britain, 1832		1,412,797
Add, for Ireland, say one-half more		706,398
Total, Great Britain and Ireland		2,119,195

* The number under this head, in 1834, was 350,402. The county of Dunbarton has 1500 horses; Dumfries has 8000, and Middlesex 30,000.

† The number of horses in the Prussian provinces was, in 1825—

Horses	1,202,642
Colts.	199,706
Total, 1825,	1,402,348
Ditto, 1816,	1,244,651
increase 9 years	157,697.

(*Jacob's Report, Corn Trade, &c.* Par. Pap. No. 258, of 1828.)—The number of horses in France is stated to be 2,400,000.

Calculation.

1st class riding, 1820, 193,591, do. in 1832, 216,602, inc. 23,011	
Then, if 193,000 : 23,000 :: 950,000. Ans. 113,264	
Class horses thus riding & carriage 510,017 at 40l.	£20,400,680
Ditto agricultural 1,609,178 at 25l.	40,229,450
Totals	2,119,195 £60,630,130

From Marshal's Rural Economy (see Ency. Britan. pp. 292, 485, and 492), and the evidence given before the Agricultural Committee, 1821, &c. it appears that the tear and wear of horses, or loss yearly, is *one-tenth*, requiring this additional capital to *farmers* on this species of property

2,140,068
4,122,945*

Total property on horses £66,893,143

	No.	Value.
Brought forward horses	2,331,562	£66,893,143
Deduct proportion riding	561,018	22,440,748
Remain, agricultural	1,770,544	£44,452,395†

BLACK CATTLE.

The number of black cattle in the United Kingdom it is more difficult to ascertain from any positive authority; nevertheless, we cannot err far in stating the total number, of all kinds and ages, at 15,000,000. When we come to consider the produce of agriculture, of which this head forms so important a branch, we shall find sufficient concurrent data to establish the fact that this number is not overrating the number. According to the Agricultural Reports of 1833,

* The number of horse hides charged with duty, at 3s., was, in 1822, 25,596; and, in 1792, 41,047.—(Par. Pap. No. 387, of 1823.)

† The number of horses in the United States, in 1827, was 3,000,000.—(Convention Harrisburgh, 1827, 1828. Par. Pap. No. 578, of 1828.)

pp. 443—445, and of 1821, the value of cows bought is from 13*l.* to 15*l.*, and of oxen, working, 14*l.* to 16*l.*, and of those sold, from 18*l.* to 20*l.* The number of cattle may be classed, and their value stated as after-mentioned, remarking that the tear and wear, or loss in cattle annually, is, as in horses, about *one-tenth*. The total number will cease to excite surprise when we consider the number slaughtered each year. According to "The Times" newspaper, November 20, 1835, the cattle and calves slaughtered in London, for the year preceding, was 177,000; and, according to the fourth part of the tables of revenue and population, the numbers for 1834 were 162,485 cattle, say 880*lbs.* each. According to the Agricultural Report, 1821, p. 267, the number slaughtered in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and Birmingham, was, yearly, 47,859 cattle, 668*lbs.* each, and 52,448 calves, at 90*lbs.* each. Cleland's Annals of Glasgow, 1816, give, for the consumption of Glasgow in 1815, 10,859 cattle, 365*lbs.* each, and 7128 calves. The statistical account of Scotland, No. I., gives the consumption of Dundee, in 1833, about 6000 cattle, and 5000 calves. The number killed in Ireland, to procure salt beef, must be great, when it is known, that reduced as that salt beef trade is, still the quantity exported to all Foreign ports was, in 1825, 73,135 barrels, (Tab. Rev. and Pop. Part III. p. 321,) or 219,305 cwt., equal to at least 30,000 of the heaviest oxen alluded to. From the county of Aberdeen twenty years ago, 12,000 black cattle were sent to England yearly. From the county of Anglesea, forty years ago, 12,000 to 15,000 were sent to England. Several years ago, the live stock in Berwickshire was estimated to be worth 1,000,000*l.* In Caithnesshire, the stock of black cattle, several years ago, was 15,000*l.* From the county of Caernarvon great herds of cattle are sent to the English market. The stock of cattle in Dumbartonshire is 9120. In Dumfriesshire there are 30,000, of which 12,000 are cows. London has 8500 to 9500 cows. The county of Norfolk, so far back as 1793, exported cattle to the value of 125,000*l.* Anglesea exports 15,000 cattle, and the stock remaining is 30,000. Caithnesshire sends out 20,000 head of black cattle to the southward. Of Irish cattle, 800 each week, for sixteen weeks, are now exported from Warrenpoint,

near Newry, to Liverpool, by steam, value each 5*l.* and passage money 15*s.*, to graze in England. The Kyloe breed of cattle, in the West Highlands, are very numerous; thousands of these cattle are fed and fattened and slaughtered yearly, in every part of Scotland and England; their price is very high: three years old, 13 to 14 guineas each, in 1816. They are still improving and disseminating the breed. Of the smaller sized Highland cattle, many thousands are sold yearly to fatten in pastures, both in England and Scotland, and sold rising three years old. Fat lots, fed on coarse pastures, have been sold at 16*l.* a head. (*Journal of Agriculture*, January or February, 1836.) Let us take the total number, classes and value of black cattle thus:—

Bulls, young and old	500,000
Cows, do. do.	7,000,000
Oxen, &c., fattened to kill	2,000,000
Ditto, ditto, growing up for ditto	4,000,000
Ditto, used to work	500,000
Ditto, to replace wastage	1,400,000
	<u>15,400,000</u>

Or thus:—

Permanent stock	14,000,000	at 14 <i>l.</i>	£196,000,000
Replacing portion	1,400,000	„ „	19,600,000
	<u>* 15,400,000</u>		<u>£215,600,000</u>

* PRUSSIA.—*Cattle in the Prussian Provinces, in 1825.*

Year.	Bulls.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Total.
1825	62,265	704,666	2,464,283	1,124,373	4,355,587
1816	51,661	700,813	2,182,866	1,077,870	4,013,210

In Jutland, a cow yields from 64 to 84 lbs. of butter.

Lolland, ditto ditto ditto.

Zealand, less milk to calves, &c. 84 lbs. ditto.

A horse has, weekly, 84 lbs. of straw, 56 lbs. of hay, 88 lbs. of barley, or 96 lbs. of oats. A cow of middle size, daily, 8 lbs. of straw, and 8 lbs. of hay, during 220 days she is in the stall. When fed with potatoes, must have 52 lbs. per day; but, with this, less straw and hay. From seven to ten sheep consume as much as one cow, during 180 days they are housed.—(*Jacob's Report, Corn Trade and Agriculture, Continental States.* Par. Paper, No. 258, of 1828.)

The number of black cattle in the United States, in 1827, was 14,000,000.—(*Convention Harrisburgh.* Par. Paper, No. 578, of 1828.)

SHEEP.

The next important item of capital vested in agriculture is the value of the stock of sheep kept. The data to enable us to ascertain this nearly, is fortunately more clear than those which are connected with cattle. According to that very able publication already referred to, the *Convention of Harrisburgh, United States of America*, (Par. Pap., 578 of 1828,) there were in 1827, in the United Kingdom, 40 millions of sheep. The number now cannot be less, in permanent stock, than 48,000,000, as we shall see more at length when we come to consider the quantity of wool produced in this country. Caithnesshire, several years ago, had 13,000 sheep; the county of Dumbarton has 28,000 sheep; the county of Dumfries 200,000 sheep; Dorsetshire had 800,000; from 150,000 to 200,000 sold annually, the wool produced 2,790,000 lbs.; Lincolnshire, according to Mr. Young, had 2,500,000 sheep, producing 22,000,000 lbs. of wool; the county of Norfolk, in 1793, exported sheep, lambs, and wool, to the value of 100,000*l.*; Northamptonshire sent 100,000 sheep and lambs to London yearly; the Orkneys have 50,000 sheep; in Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire the number of sheep is exceedingly great; in Sussex there were 450,000 sheep; in the Isle of Wight there were 40,000 sheep, and 5000 lambs were sold yearly; Wiltshire had 500,000 sheep, and 150,000 lambs bred annually; Gloucestershire had, years ago, 400,000. Take one market in Ireland.

Sheep at Ballinasloe fair.

1828 . . .	97,384
1829 . . .	86,413
1830 . . .	81,485
1831 . . .	61,399
1832 . . .	62,948

Black cattle at do.

1828 . . .	11,513
1829 . . .	9,343
1830 . . .	7,457
1831 . . .	7,513
1832 . . .	6,657

—*Committee on Agriculture*, p. 349; Evidence, A. Glendenning.

According to Mr. Hughes' evidence before the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, the quantity of wool produced in

the United Kingdom was 995,000 packs, of 246 lbs. each, fleece wool, exclusive of skin and lambs' wool, which amounted, in 1800, according to the evidence of J. Hubbard, Esq. pp. 232 and 233, Report of Committee of Lords on the Wool Trade in 1828, to 58,705 packs, and this latter number in proportion to 26,000,000 sheep. C. T. Tower, Esq., in his evidence before the Wool Trade Committee, 1828, p. 74, informs us that the proportions in the wool produce are, in Great Britain, two-fifths long and three-fifths short wools; and J. Hubbard, Esq., informs us, p. 233, that the average weight of the long fleece is $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and the short fleece $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Walter F. Campbell, Esq. M.P., stated to the same Committee, that the weight of the fleece from the black sheep is in the West Highlands and Isles, 4 lbs.; but I keep it at $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. on an average. With these accurate data we find the quantity of skin and lambs' wool in 1835, and consequently the tear and wear, or wastage of the permanent stock of sheep, which, to keep up the former, requires just so much more capital. Let us state it fully, thus—

26,000,000 : 58,705 :: 48,000,000 : 108,377 packs,	
or 26,660,742 lbs.	
10,664,336 long, 6 lbs. on account of wastage, No. 1,779,389	
15,996,506 short, 3 ,, do. do. sheep, 5,232,168	
Total . . .	7,011,557
Value	7,011,557 at 25s. = £8,764,446
Off one-fourth, supposed	
consumed by farmer . .	1,752,889 ,, , = 2,191,111
As wastage, leaves . . .	5,258,668 £6,573,335
Permanent stock . . .	48,000,000 at 25s. = £60,000,000
Total capital in sheep stock	£66,573,335

Creating one-tenth additional capital on account of wear and tear or wastage. We shall cease to feel surprise at this great amount, when we reflect on the prices which sheep every where bring. In the evidence adduced before the Agricultural Committee, we find the price of lambs sold 15s., and fat sheep 48s. In Scotland they are lower, because smaller. In evidence,

J. Hancock, before Agricultural Committee, 1833, pp. 443—445, we find the price of stock ewes in England stated at 36*s.*, and one year old ewes and wethers at 30*s.*, while the sale price is given 48*s.* for fat sheep. The average, therefore, of 25*s.* each, is not too high, without going into numerous similar references to establish the fact. The vast number of those useful animals which are yearly slaughtered in the United Kingdom, which we shall see more at large when we come to consider the produce from this species of agricultural stock, proves the very great number that there must be in stock. According to "The Times" newspaper of November 20, 1835, the number killed for London was 1,500,000; and according to the 4th part of the Tab. of Rev. and Pop., p. 377, the number sold in Smithfield, in 1834, was 1,237,360. The Agricultural Report of 1821 gives us the number slaughtered in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and Birmingham, for the preceding year, or rather the average six years preceding, 288,539 of 70 lbs. each. Dr. Cleland's Annals of Glasgow, 1816, give us the consumption of sheep and lambs in Glasgow for 1815, viz. 38,136 sheep, and 39,683 lambs; and the new Statistical Account of Scotland, already referred to, gives us the consumption of Dundee for 1833—sheep and lambs 11,000. The quantity of wool, however, is a good criterion to ascertain the number nearly, thus:—

995,000 packs of wool is 244,770,000 lbs.

Then 19,800,000 long sheep, 7½ lbs. each, is 148,000,000

28,200,000 short do., 3½ „ do. 98,700,000

48,000,000 Together . . . 246,700,000*

SWINE.

The extent of capital invested in this species of agricultural stock is more extraordinary than any we have yet considered; especially when we reflect how little it is thought upon or taken into account. The following facts and references, however, will give us some idea of the amount and the extent of the trade

* The number of sheep in the United States in 1827 was 30,000,000.—*Convention, Harriaburgh.*

which is now carried on in the bodies and the flesh of this species of animals. According to the evidence of J. Hancock before the Agricultural Committee of 1833, pp. 444, 445, the capital in one sow and six pigs, the stock for a farm of 100 acres arable, is 8*l.*; others make the proportion still higher: and the calculation of various witnesses that the pigs and poultry return from a farm of this extent (others in proportion to their size) 20*l.* yearly, which will give an immense produce for the whole, as we shall by and by see. When fed and sold, however, they fetch a much higher price. Every farm in the country has now a great number of these animals, and almost every cottage and village in the kingdom has several of them; nay, numbers are even kept in large cities. In Ireland, perhaps, three-fourths of her population keep pigs. In London, according to the official Tables of Revenue and Population, Part 4th, the number sold in Smithfield yearly is, in round numbers, 60,000. Some accounts give the numbers sold in London, yearly, 200,000. According to the official tables referred to, Part 3d, the number of pigs exported from Waterford, in 1832, was 52,005, at 45*s.*—117,011*l.* The number imported into Liverpool from Ireland, for the same year, was 149,000, at 65*s.*—484,250*l.*; and in Part 4th, the number imported into Bristol from the same quarter, and in the same year, was 85,619. In looking over the new Statistical Account of Scotland, No. 2, I find that the number reared and killed to export into England, in hams and bacon, chiefly for Newcastle, Shields, &c. is exceedingly great. In the parish of Moffat the number is 400, and yearly produce 400*l.* Parish of Johnstone 500 yearly, pasturage, &c. 1*l.* each; value sold yearly, 2000*l.* Parish of Applegarth, carcasses sold, yearly produce 2710*l.* Parish of Tundergarth, swine, worth 3*l.* each. Parish of Ruthwell, 368 pigs. Parish of Cummertrees, produce 1340*l.* yearly. Parish of Graetney, 1000 swine, produce 2000*l.* Parish of Kirkpatrick Juxta, swine 900, worth 3*l.* each. In Dundee the number killed in 1833 was 4000; and in Glasgow, 1815, according to Cleland's Annals, the number slain was then 4194. Besides the numbers killed in these places, and the number brought alive into them, and from Ireland, the trade in bacon, pork, and hams, from Ireland to Great Britain is

enormous. There is, first, 108,000 barrels of salt pork, at 3*l.* per barrel, is 324,000*l.* Bales of bacon into Liverpool, 1832, were 13,099, at 5*l.*—65,495*l.*; in 1833, 21,153 bales—106,265*l.* Bacon exported from Limerick, 1832=53,454 cwts. at 42*s.* Exported from Waterford, 1832, 364,714 flitches, at 30*s.*; but the two following accounts and calculations will give us tolerably fair data to determine the number and the capital vested in this species of stock in the United Kingdom. In Prince's New London Price Current, for 1835, I find the delivery of bacon in London for that year was 138,574 bales, each, it is supposed, to average 4 cwt. This gives for London 554,296 cwts.; and assuming that London and its immediate vicinity contains one-twelfth of the population of the United Kingdom, the total quantity and value will be for London, at 2*l.* per cwt. 1,108,592*l.*, and for the United Kingdom 13,308,004*l.* annually. Now, with the above details, let us endeavour to ascertain the number of pigs slaughtered, which we may do thus:—

In bacon, as above	6,651,552 cwts.
In pork, Ireland, 108,000 brls. .	270,000 ,,
20,000,000 hams, at 14 lbs. . .	2,500,000 ,,
	<hr/> 9,421,552 cwts.

Each hog weighs, say 1 ct. 3 qrs.=5,360,000 hogs.

Killed, fresh meat, by scale, London 720,000 ,,

Total 6,080,000 hogs for slaughter.

To keep up this enormous consumption, the number of all ages, breeding and rearing, would require to be perhaps three times the number, or 18,270,000; and which, taking the first one-third at 2*l.* each, and the remaining two-thirds at the average of 10*s.* each, will give 18,270,000*l.* the immense capital vested in pigs alone in the United Kingdom. The number we can approximate in two other modes. The cultivated land in the United Kingdom is 49,000,000 acres. Divide this into farms of 100 acres each, is 490,000 farms. Allow each of these 15 hogs, young and old, and the number is 7,300,000; and considerably more than double is required for sheep farms and

for the multitude of smaller farmers in Ireland, villagers, cottagers, and persons of various descriptions and ranks who keep pigs in the United Kingdom. Again, let us take the classes as divided in the population returns, and allow a number for each, thus:—

Class 1 and 2, farmers, &c.	1,015,000	ten each	10,150,000
Class 3, agricultural labourers	1,454,668½	four do.	2,909,000
Class 5, 6, and 7, various	2,341,070½	five do.	3,901,780
Class 8	346,064½	do. do.	1,103,550
<hr/>			
Total			18,064,330

so that, from all the above data, we may safely set down the number of hogs, of all ages, in the United Kingdom, at 18,270,000, and the capital vested in them at a like sum. The expense of keeping these, and the yearly produce from them, we shall presently more fully see, and have, as to the latter head, a tolerably satisfactory glimpse.

POULTRY AND RABBITS.

The amount of capital vested in these two species of agricultural stock is of no mean importance, and much more considerable than is generally thought. According to "The Times" newspaper, November 20, 1835, the consumption of poultry in London, for the year, was about 80,000*l.*, and rabbits 14,000*l.* On the same scale, for the kingdom, the value of the former would be nearly 1,000,000*l.*, and the latter in number 168,000, and the value 8400*l.* The skin of the rabbit is very valuable, being double the value of the carcass. At Dumfries February fair, 30,000 rabbit skins have been sold. In Feversham rabbits and pigeons are very numerous. In the district of Brundon, Suffolk, are 350 pigeon houses; here, also, 40,000 rabbits are produced yearly. It has already been noticed, from the Agricultural Committee of 1833, pp. 444; 445, &c. that the evidence sets down the produce of pigs and poultry, on a farm of 100 acres, at 20*l.* annually; this, taking the farms wholly arable at 490,000, gives 9,800,000*l.* yearly; which sum, even on this scale, must be more than doubled, for the poultry, &c. raised by sheep farmers, and all other classes

who keep poultry ; also, it must be taken into account that the above produce, at 20*l.*, is exclusive of the value consumed on the farms, &c., which, say one-fourth, would give, for pigs and poultry, a consumption annually of about 25,000,000*l.*, leaving for poultry about 2,500,000*l.*; and admitting the stock is in the proportion of four-fifths to the produce, we have a capital of 9,000,000*l.* or 10,000,000*l.* invested in poultry, rabbits, &c.; which, great as it is, is probably very near the truth. When we look at the immense number of eggs brought from Ireland, (50 tons of eggs, and 10 tons of live and dead poultry having been shipped from Dublin alone in one day,) and 66,000,000 eggs imported from France for London alone; and this immense number, a trifle certainly to what are produced in this country, we shall cease to wonder at the large capital here stated to be invested in poultry of all kinds. The quantity of eggs imported into Liverpool, from Ireland, in 1832, (see Tab. Rev. and Pop. Part III. p. 324,) was 4097 crates, value 81,940*l.*, which, at 6*d.* per dozen, gives 3,277,600 dozens, and the number 39,331,200.* The number imported into Glasgow, from Ireland, in 1835, by the Custom House entries, was 19,321 cwts.—at nine to a pound, gives, number, 17,459,568.†

DEAD STOCK ON FARMS.

This is a mighty and important item in the farmer's capital. It is unnecessary to cumber this narrative with a multitude of references from the evidence given before the Agricultural Committees, to establish the great amount; I shall content myself with taking, as my guide, a concentration of these as I find them stated in the Agricultural Committee of 1833, p. 444, on

• In 1833 the import had increased to 7,851 crates, (Dublin Mercantile Advertiser,) or upwards, of 70,000,000.

† The production and consumption of poultry, game, &c. in Great Britain and Ireland, may be judged of by the consumption of Paris in 1822, of the following articles and animals, according to Count Chabrol.

931,000 pigeons.	131,000 partridges.
1,289,000 chickens.	177,000 rabbits.
549,000 turkeys.	174,000 ducks.
328,000 geese.	
Butter and eggs, value	10,348,800 francs.
Fish "	3,417,600 "
Oysters "	599,400 "

the average of two farms, but particularly that of a farm of 100 acres, the calculation for both of which seems to be exceedingly fair and moderate, thus :—

	£	s.	d.
For 100, and 180 acres, requires dead stock average	162	6	0
Expenses of cultivation, exclusive of rent . . .	340	8	0

We have seen that the extent of cultivated land is, in the whole United Kingdom, 49,000,000 acres ; then,

100 : 162 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> :: 49,000,000 :	. . . . .	£93,580,000
Add proportion for 24,000,000 acres, 30,000 farms wholly grazing, 1-10th		9,358,000
Total		£102,938,000

According to the evidence of G. B. George before the Agricultural Committee, 1821, the expense of labour on agricultural farms was, as compared to grazing farms, *seven-eighths*. I have estimated the stock at the same rate. According to Par. Pap. No. 238, of 1835, the amount of farm stock insured in the United Kingdom is 37,211,603*l.*, and every one acquainted with agricultural matters knows that not *one-fourth* part of the actual amount is insured. According to the evidence of William Ilott, Rep. Committee, 1821, the wear and tear on dead stock, to a farm of 100 acres, is equal to 44*l.* per annum, which gives the large sum of 21,560,000*l.* as an additional sum, and also additional capital to the farmer.

CAPITAL IN WAGES, SUPPLIES, &c. &c.

This is also an immense item, and required to the full amount and extent for one year before any return can be reasonably expected. To determine this, I take, first, the average of the two farms above alluded to, which is 340*l.* 8*s.* for the 100 acres : then—

100 : 340 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> :: 49,000,000 :	. . . . .	£188,200,000
Add wages, expenses, supplies, &c. on grazing		9,000,000
Total		£197,200,000

Secondly, I take the following data. The evidence before the Agricultural Committee of 1833, already referred to, gives other expenses and expenditure beyond the actual manual labour, deducting interest in capital, 178*l.* thus—

100 : 178 <i>l.</i> :: 49,000,000 :	£84,620,000
Add expenses of grazing farms, say 30,000, at 300 <i>l.</i> per annum	9,000,000
Class No. 3, = 1,464,608 labourers, at 1 <i>l.</i> s. per week, say 29 <i>l.</i> per annum	42,463,352
Class Nos. 1 and 2, say 800,000, at 30 <i>l.</i> per an.	24,000,000
Remainder Classes, 1 and 2, = 215,503, being occupiers, masters; their labour and superin- tendence at 60 <i>l.</i>	12,930,180
Female servants and labourers, exclusive of parts, family 2,480,111, at 20 <i>l.</i> per annum .	49,602,220
Grand Total by this scale	<u>£222,615,752</u>
Or in direct human labour*	£130,000,000

* The following reference is the ground-work of most of these calculations:—

Amount of Capital for purchasing the Live and Dead Stock on a Farm of 100 Acres of good Land.—(See Report Committee Agriculture, 1833.)

3 horses, 20 <i>l.</i> each	£60	0	0
4 working oxen, 14 <i>l.</i> „	56	0	0
3 cows, 13 <i>l.</i> „	39	0	0
28 ewes, 36 <i>s.</i> „	50	8	0
28 one-year old sheep, viz. ewes and wethers, 30 <i>s.</i> each	42	0	0
1 ram	4	0	0
3 two-years old beasts, 9 <i>l.</i> each	27	0	0
3 yearlings, at 5 <i>l.</i> each	15	0	0
1 do. colt	12	0	0
1 sow pig	2	0	0
6 store pigs	6	0	0
	<u>£313</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

2 waggons	£45	0	0
2 carts	16	0	0
2 ploughs	6	0	0
1 pair drags	3	0	0
1 pair harrows	3	0	0
2 rollers	4	0	0
1 winnowing machine	7	0	0
2 doz. sacks, at 36 <i>s.</i>	3	12	0
Winnowing sheet	2	0	0
2 waggon lines	1	16	0
Horses' harness, 2 breeching and 3 single harness collars	8	0	0
Bridle and saddle	5	0	0
		<u>104</u>	<u>8</u> <u>0</u>

Carried forward £417 16 0

Vast as these sums are, we shall see, when we come to consider the produce of agriculture, that they are not, and cannot be exaggerated. According to the evidence of Mr. Tillyer, First Report, Agricultural Committee, 1836, p. 199, the labour wages paid to "*men, women, and children*," yearly, on an arable farm, were *above 3l.* per acre, which, for 50,000,000 acres, is above 150,000,000*l.* The same gentleman states, that for a farm of 1000 acres he had from 46 to 50 horses, and 10 beasts. According to the evidence of Mr. Smith Woolley before the Agricultural Committee of 1833, p. 568, as also from the testimony of others, the wages of the agricultural labourers in England were 13*s.* per week, being reduced from 18*s.*, the sum in 1811. In Ireland the wages are lower, and in Scotland they do not amount to that sum. In looking into some of the best agricultural districts, as given in the new Statistical Account of Scotland, the wages are about 10*s.* per week, and to hired servants or ploughmen about 25*l.* per annum. Mr. Tillyer, First Rep. Agric. Com., 1836, gives wages, 12*s.*, some few, 13*s.* and 14*s.* 15*s.* and 18*s.* per week. If we take 11*s.* per week as the wages for the agricultural labourer, as the average for the United Kingdom, we cannot err; or say at

	<i>Brought forward</i>		£417 16 0
Casks, vats	40	0	0
Yokes, bows, chains	4	0	0
Forks, rakes, shovels, &c.	1	10	0
	0	10	0
Crow or iron bars	0	10	0
Gate-hurdles	12	0	0
Half-year's rent	100	0	0
Poor and church rates	22	0	0
Highway rates	5	10	0
Wages, 4 men at 9 <i>s.</i> per week, and one at 6 <i>s.</i>	109	4	0
Beer and cider for manual labour	19	0	0
Blacksmith, 9 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , carpenter, 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> .	20	0	0
Seed wheat, 18 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> , 9 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	28	4	0
Manure for lime, &c.	25	0	0
Grass seeds	6	0	0
Farrier, 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , harness mender, 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> .	5	10	0
Housekeeping and servants' wages, before any produce of farm can be sold	80	0	0
			478 18 0
Total			£896 14 0

once 29*l.* in round numbers, as taken above. Mr. Lichfield Tabrum, in his evidence before the Agricultural Committee of 1821, states, that a farm of 500 acres, in Essex, required 24 horses (p. 108); and in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2d edition, p. 451, it is stated, from accurate authority, that a farm of 432 acres arable required 4 house servants, 16 labourers, 26 horses, and 2 milch cows. Mr. William Hott gave, in evidence before the Agricultural Committee of 1833, p. 141, that the farmer requires a capital of from 6*l.* to 10*l.* (others bring it to the latter sum) per acre to stock and crop, and to provide for labour, taxes, and rent, to the end of the year, before any return could be obtained. Take the number of acres as already stated, and in this case the sheep grazing farms do not so materially differ in reference to stock from the agricultural, and we have, say 49,000,000, which are arable, and 24,000,000 in pasture; say thus—

49,000,000 acres arable, at 10*l.* . . . = £490,000,000

24,000,000 „ grazing, say at 6*l.* . . = 144,000,000

Total farmers' capital by this mode . £634,000,000

Let us now bring all the foregoing items of capital invested in and on the land by the agricultural interest throughout the United Kingdom into one general Table; thus—

Capital in lands for proprietors £2,316,922,940

Do. do. for farmers:

1st. Horses £44,452,395

2d. Black Cattle . . . 215,600,000

3d. Sheep 66,573,335

4th. Swine 18,270,000

5th. Poultry, &c. . . 9,800,000

6th. Dead Stock . . . 102,938,000

7th. Wages, Supplies, &c. 197,200,000 654,833,730

£2,971,756,670*

THE PRODUCE FROM AGRICULTURE.

This is a most important part of our subject; and if the preceding calculations and statements have excited surprise,

* To this sum ought to be added the property in fisheries—in some places very considerable.

the consideration of and inquiry into this department of agricultural concerns will probably prove even more surprising. We take first, and as the most important branch, the production of grain of all sorts. Colquhoun, a most able statistical writer, calculated, upwards of twenty years ago, the consumption in Great Britain of grain to a population of 17,000,000 to be 9,170,000 qrs. of wheat, and 25,780,000 qrs. of other grain. The improvements which have been made in agriculture by the improved modes in cropping, draining, manuring, &c. have greatly increased the production, and in many instances perhaps doubled the crops, particularly in Scotland and in Ireland. In the Lothians the increased production, from the above causes, is stated to amount to one-third within the last ten years; and what it has been in Ireland, we may judge from the quantity of wheat and oats now imported from that quarter. In 1833, (see Tables, Rev. and Pop., Part 3d,) the quantity of wheat amounted to 817,396 qrs.; and by Par. Pap., No. 208, of 1834, the quantity of oats was 1,353,583 qrs., together worth four and a half millions of money. A few years ago scarcely any wheat was imported from Ireland. The land cultivated in wheat in the United Kingdom is certainly upwards of 5,000,000 acres, and in other kinds of grain 10,000,000 acres. According to the evidence of David Evan, given before the Agricultural Committee of 1833, p. 121, the produce of wheat per acre is from 3 to 5 quarters, and barley $4\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. The expense of cultivating one acre of wheat is stated, by John Ellman, jun., before the Agricultural Committee of 1821, p. 119, to be 4*l*. In cursorily looking into the New Statistical Account of Scotland, I find the produce, in the most important places, to be generally as under per acre:—

	Qrs. Wheat.	Qrs. Barley.	Qrs. Peas.	Qrs. Oats.
Kinnettles, Forfarshire	. 4	4	4	4
Hamilton, Lanarkshire	. 6	0	9	7
Biggar, do. . . . .	. 0	6	0	3
Dunbar, Haddingtonshire	. 4	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Stenton, do. . . . .	. 4	6	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Garvald and Bara, do. . . .	. 4	5	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Carried forward</i>	. 22	21	$20\frac{1}{4}$	$34\frac{1}{4}$

	Qrs. Wheat.	Qrs. Barley.	Qrs. Peas.	Qrs. Oats.
<i>Brought forward</i> .	22	21	20½	34½
Fogo, Berwickshire . .	2½	4	0	5½
Newlands, Peebleshire . .	4	4½	3½	3½
Yarrow, Selkirkshire . .	0	4½	0	4½
Dundee, Forfarshire . .	6½	7½	0	8
	34½	41	23½	55½
Average . . .	4½	5½	4½	5½

These, however, are not the whole of the most productive districts, wherein the quantity per acre is not given; but taking the average as under, the quantity and value of grain will be thus:—

	Acres.	Produce.	Quantity.	£
Wheat	5,000,000	Qrs. 4	20,000,000 at 50s.	50,000,000
Barley	2,000,000	5	10,000,000 „ 36s.	18,000,000
Oats, &c.	8,000,000	6	44,000,000 „ 30s.	66,000,000
Total Grain . . .				134,000,000

From Jacobs' Report, Corn Trade and Agriculture, Continental States, (Par. Paper, No. 258, of 1828,) the wheat produced in England, is thus stated:—

Produced in England.

Year.	Grown each Year.	Seed.
1817	Qrs. 11,700,000	1,300,000
1818	12,000,000	„
1819	12,500,000	„
1820	16,000,000	„
1821	12,500,000	„
1822	13,500,000	„
1823	12,450,000	„
1824	11,500,000	„
1825	12,700,000	„
1826	13,000,000	„
1827	12,500,000	„

Imports from Ireland in 1817, only 103,107 quarters.*

1825.—*Estimated Consumption of Great Britain.*

Wheat . . . Qrs.	11,000,000	£31,250,000
Barley . . .	8,000,000	12,730,000
Oats . . .	20,000,000	25,000,000
Peas and Beans	2,200,000	5,500,000
Rye . . .	800,000	1,600,000
Total . . Qrs.	42,000,000	£76,080,000

The following is the account of the wheat sold at the 149 markets in England (Windsor excepted), fixed by Act of Parliament to regulate the averages, according to Parliamentary Return, No. 596, of 1835.

Wheat sold at Mark Lane, 1835 . . Qrs.	409,241
Ditto in other 149 towns, &c. .	3,927,626
Imported from Ireland into Gt. Britain	462,229
Ditto ditto meal and flour	1,100,463

* *Agricultural Trade of some Counties, &c.*

Norfolk (1793), from five ports, exported,—Barley, malt, &c. . .	£900,000
Cattle	125,000
Sheep, lambs, wool . .	100,000
Rabbits, poultry, game .	13,000
Herrings	50,000
Total	£1,188,000

Edinburghshire (1795), Produce of Land, &c.—

Land . . . £516,925	Rent £145,750	3 years' purchase.	£4,372,500
Coal . . . 60,000	„ 20,000	8 „	160,000
Quarries . . 10,000	„ 3,333	10 „	33,330
Houses . . 156,000	„ 156,000	10 „	1,560,000
Totals . £742,925	£325,083		£6,125,830

Berwickshire, 1797.

Produce, Land	£487,398	Landlord and tenant	£271,693
„ Manufactures . .	35,451	Deduct ditto . . .	16,454
„ Tweed rental, fishery	1500	Out of water . . .	2,688
„ Sea fishery . . .	1188	Clear Rental . . .	290,835
Totals	£525,537		£596,671

Imported from Ireland into Isle of Man, wheat	18,996 qrs.
Ditto Canada	42,366 „
Ditto do. wheat, meal, & flour	43,730 „
Ditto of Foreign consumed .	147,939 for 1834
Ditto Jersey and Guernsey .	5,854

No account is taken of flour sold at these markets; but the following references will show that it is not inferior to the quantity of wheat. Thus, on the week ending February 14th last, there were at Mark Lane 11,367 qrs. of wheat, and 12,602 qrs. of flour. The Mark Lane Express, March 28th, states, for the preceding week, the arrivals from the outports of England by sea were—

Wheat . . Qrs.	10,683
Flour . . Sacks	10,493
Barley . . Qrs.	12,813 including 1831 from Scotland.
Malt . . „	10,963*

POTATOES.

The quantity of this valuable root, cultivated in every quarter, is, as is well known, almost incalculably great. The improved mode of agriculture also has, of late years, greatly increased the quantity. The quantity consumed and raised in Ireland is enormous. The return is stated at from 10*l.* to 14*l.* per acre. According to the New Statistical Account of Scotland, the quantity raised per acre in the parish of Hamilton is 24 tons. One acre on a farm, about two miles from the town, produced

* From a French paper I select, as a contrast, the following summary of the French corn trade:—

	Killogrames.
Imported, from 1778 to 1832 inclusive . . .	2,985,957,100
Exported ditto ditto . . .	1,891,344,900
Excess imports	1,094,612,200

or 65 days' consumption only for France in a period of 55 years. The consumption of France daily is 13,500,000 killogrames. (Statement of M. L. Millott, 1836.) Fifty killogrames make one cwt.

the enormous quantity of 80 bolls, worth upwards of 40*l*. The Agricultural Report for 1833, p. 443, gives the return from one acre, in potatoes, at 12*l*. From the New Statistical Account of Scotland, it appears that the produce per acre in the parish of Biggar is 30 bolls per acre. The accounts of the value of produce in this article is so blended with other produce, while in several parishes the amount is not given; but where it is, and the produce is chiefly confined to potatoes, or potatoes and turnips, the return is inserted as follows, that the reader may have fair data to estimate the quantity and amount of this most important article of agricultural produce.

Parishes.	Acres.	Pot.	Value.	Rate per Acre.		
Culter		Pot. Tur. &c.	1177			
Glassford	40	Pot. Tur. Hay	7336			
Hamilton	—	—	10,000	£	s.	d.
Brechin	—	—	4650	10	0	0
Dunnichen	—	—	4112	8	0	0
Kirnemuir	—	—	390	6	10	0
Selkirk	—	—	875	7	0	0
Torthwald	265	Pot.	—			
Tinwald	—	Ditto	1914.30,636 cwt.			
Kirkmichael	400	Ditto	2560	6	8	0
Merton	120	Ditto	720	6	10	0
Moffat	220	Ditto	1320			
Johnstone	—	Pot. and Tur.	1900			
St.Mungo(Scotchaeve)	140	Pot.	1134			
Ruthwell	—	Pot. and Tur.	2220			
Cummertrees	—	Pot.	3225 tons			
Dornoch	—	Pot. and Tur.	1700			
Graetney	600	Ditto	4000			
Kirk Patrick Fleming	1152	Ditto	4608			
Peebles	150	Pot.	750	20	bolls	
Traquair	—	Ditto	1300			
Tweedsmuir	—	Ditto	143			
Broughton	90	Ditto	630	7	0	0
Manner	—	Ditto	289	828	bolls	
Kirkurd	33	Ditto	528	40	bolls	
Newlands	450	Pot. and Tur.	2270	7	0	0

Parishes.	Acres.	Pot.	Value.	Rate per Acre.
Linton	100	Pot. 700	700	£ s. d.
Lesmahagow	{ 600 50	Ditto Turnip }	9100	14 0 0
Dolphington	—	Pot.	720	2400 bolls
Libberton	—	Ditto	602	ditto
Dunsyre	—	Ditto	270	
Haddington	850	Pot. and Tur.	5950	7 6 0
Prestonkirk	—	Ditto	4500	
Humbie	—	Pot.	1038	3110 bolls
Ormiston	206	Pot. and Tur.	2060	10 0 0
Yester	—	Pot.	540	1800 bolls
Jedburgh	—	Pot. & Tur. &c.	8460	
Bowden	340	Pot. and Tur.	1272	
Roberton	—	Ditto	700	
St. Boswell's	—	Ditto	934	
Markestown	—	Ditto	1600	
Roxburgh	—	Pot. & Tur. &c.	2910	
Smallholme	—	Ditto	1450	
Linton	32	Pot.	320	10 0 0
Yetholm	—	Pot. & Tur. &c.	3051	
Ladykirk	120	Ditto	600	5 0 0
Swinton and Simpson	64	Pot.	546	7l. 7s. to 9l.
Ninthem	35	Ditto	350	10 0 0
Fogo	324	Pot & Tur.	1670	5 0 0
Folder	—	Ditto	1278	
Coldingham	—	Ditto, &c.	6000	
Cockburn's-path, &c.	—	Ditto	3500	
Eyemouth	60	Pot.	725	12 0 0
Mordington	283	Pot. & Tur.	1153	
Lauder	—	Ditto	5428	
Gordon	—	Ditto	1788	
Greenlaw	—	Ditto	3600	
Westruther	62	Pot.	620	10 0 0
Cranshaw	10	Ditto	60	10 0 0
Abbey, St. Bathans,	130	Pot. and Tur.	585	5 0 0
Chirnside	—	Pot.	480	
Ayton	—	Pot. and Tur.	8520	
Hutton	—	Ditto	2622	

Parishes.	Acres.	Pot.	Value.	Rate per Acre.		
Whitsome and Hilton	—	Pot. and Tur.	1512	£	s.	d.
Boleskine and Abertarff	—	Pot.	1334			
Lochlee	—	Pot. and Tur.	800			
Kinnettles . . .	—	Ditto	2036			
Inverkeiller . . .	—	Ditto	1136			
Craig	—	Ditto, &c.	5040			
Logie Port . . .	136	Pot.	1360	10	0	0

Thus, so far as the account is yet published for Scotland, in the work referred to, the reader will, from these references, perceive the extent and value of potatoe cultivation: where not blended with turnip cultivation, the value per acre, even at the very low valuation as on the spot in each parish, is about 10*l*. Looking at the extent for the United Kingdom by the same scale, the value of potatoes produced annually can hardly be less than 20,000,000*l*. sterling, and it very probably exceeds this sum.

HORSES.

It is almost impossible to ascertain exactly the produce from horses, that is, the income from the number sold annually. The scale taken for the tear and wear annually is the nearest to it that we can come; but to which must be added something for the actual increase in numbers. The latter will only remain to be taken into account here, as the former has already been, so far as the agricultural interest is concerned in the amount of property invested by the farmer. The yearly increase may be taken at 8000 for the agricultural, and 1000 for the other descriptions, making the value thus:—

1000 at 40 <i>l</i> .	=	£40,000
8000 „ 25 <i>l</i> .	=	200,000
Total . .		£240,000

According to Marshall's Rural Economy, the price of horses, thirty years ago, was, for foals, 5*l*. to 10*l*.; yearlings, 10*l*. to 15*l*. and 20*l*.; two years old, 15*l*. to 25*l*. and 30*l*.; and 6 years old, 25*l*. to 42*l*. The horse is generally three years old before broke in for work. The keep of a horse at that time was calculated at 16*l*. 13*s*. The keep of a horse in 1833, as stated by Mr. William Ibott to the Agricultural Committee,

(pp. 141—143) to be for one year, 25*l.* 7*s.*; and their value, according to various authorities, to run from 25*l.* to 40*l.*, on an average, in the classes to which they are divided, viz. agricultural, riding, &c. The produce of horses can only further be calculated by the extent and utility of their labour. As applied to agriculture, this is become enormous. We have seen the yearly charge for one able man taken at 20*l.* Each horse is calculated to be equal to six, but say only five able-bodied men. The number of horses employed in agriculture is, as has been stated, 1,609,178, which gives the value of their labour, yearly, to be the prodigious sum of 233,330,810*l.*! if that had been performed by human hands.* But the agricultural proceeds from horses may be set down at the expense of feeding and keep yearly, which at 25*l.* 7*s.* is as under:—

For agriculture	. 1,608,178 at 25 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	= £40,767,257
riding, &c.	. 510,017 „ do.	= 12,929,230
Total	. . . .	£53,696,487
Value of annual increase	. . . .	240,000
Grand Total	. .	£53,936,487

BLACK CATTLE AND SHEEP—BUTCHER MEAT.

This is a most comprehensive and important head of agricultural returns; and from known and authentic data we proceed to ascertain and determine the number, quantity, and value of black cattle and sheep killed annually in the United Kingdom. According to “The Times” newspaper, 20th Nov., 1835, the consumption of London was, for the year preceding, 156,000 cattle, 21,000 calves, and 1,500,000 sheep. By the Tables of Revenue and Population, Parts 3 and 4, the number for London stands thus:—

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.
1832	158,640	21,256	1,257,480
1833	152,093	21,256	1,167,820
1834	162,485	21,256	1,237,360
Total . .	473,218	63,768	3,662,660
Average .	157,739	21,256	1,221,220

* 500,000 oxen, also employed at the same rate, gives 68,600,000*l.* more.

The average number of calves sold during ten years was 21,256, exclusive of sucklings, which are sold with the cows. The annual average number of pigs brought to sale is, for ten years, 23,930, which is only the number that pay toll, and supposed to be only two-fifths of the number actually sold in Smithfield.

According to the Report of the Agricultural Committee, 1821, p. 267, the number of cattle, &c. killed from 1815 to 1820, six years, was from the number of skins inspected in the following places :—

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.
Liverpool . . .	74,671	100,329	457,268
Manchester . . .	95,054	96,574	489,577
Leeds	22,976	34,598	317,647
Sheffield . . .	30,097	28,455	184,834
Totals . . .	222,798	250,056	1,443,326
Average of one year	37,133	43,326	240,554*
Birmingham, aver. 3 yrs.	10,726	9,121	47,985
Total . . .	47,859	52,448	288,539
Average weight . .	668 lbs.	90 lbs.	70 lbs.

The consumption of the above towns, and for three miles round, in 1820, annual weight, is—

Beef	31,969,862 lbs.
Veal	4,720,320 „
Mutton	20,197,730 „
	56,887,912

From the New Statistical Account of Scotland, Dundee, with a population of 45,000, consumed as under in 1833; and Glasgow, with a population of 147,343, consumed, according to Dr. Clelland's Statistics, as follows—

* In Cork 100,000 cattle are killed in the season. Exclusive of exports to foreign countries, Liverpool received from Ireland, in 1834, 13,588 tierces, and 5019 barrels of salt beef.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.
Dundee . . .	6,000	5000	11,000
Glasgow . . .	14,566	8,557	126,707
	20,566	13,557	137,707
	=630 lbs.	90 lbs.	60 lbs.

With these data, we proceed to the calculation, which is to bring out the amount for the whole kingdom. Let us take the scale of London first. If we suppose, as we may with tolerable accuracy, that what is taken out of Smithfield supplies the districts for a few miles round London, embracing, we shall say, a population of 2,000,000, which is probably the truth, London,* at that rate, will form just one-twelfth of the United Kingdom, supposing that the rest of the kingdom has increased in population in the same ratio to 1835. Next; supposing that *five-sixths* of the whole population consume an equal quantity of butcher meat as the population which is designated London—(part may not consume so much, but then a portion of the remaining sixth may consume as much as will make the other parts equal)—and the other towns particularly mentioned, in the chief articles of butcher meat, and deducting, on that account, *one-sixth* part in number and value from the London scale, we shall then have a tolerably correct

* Consumption of London, 1833, taken from a London Journal.

Wheat	2,000,000 qrs.
Poultry	£80,000 value.
Butter	21,000,000 lbs.
Cheese	25,000,000 „
Vegetables and Fruits	£1,000,000
Ale and Porter	2,000,000 brls., 36 galls. each.
Spirits and Compounds	11,000,000 galls.
Wine	65,000 pipes.
Milk	7,900,000 galls. from 9600 cows.
Butcher Meat, estimated yearly consumption	£8,500,000
8500 cargoes, of 40 tons each, of fish brought to Billingsgate by water, yearly; exclusive of 20,000 tons by land carriage; and exclusive of pork, bacon, hams, pigs, game, &c. &c.	

The value of all these will exceed 39,000,000*l.*! If the consumption of butcher meat in London is 8,500,000*l.*, that of the United Kingdoms by the same scale will be 102,000,000*l.*, from which, deducting even one-fourth, there will remain 76,500,000*l.* as the real amount.

account: I may, indeed, say a fair estimate of the consumption of the United Kingdom of the articles particularly alluded to; thus—

London, 1835.	United Kingdom, 1835.	Less one-sixth.
Number of cattle . 157,739 =	1,892,868 at 20l. £37,857,360	£31,547,800
„ calves . 21,256 =	255,072 „ 7l. 1,785,504	1,487,821
„ sheep 1,221,220 =	14,654,640 „ 1l. 30,297,765	25,248,138
„ pigs . 60,000 =	720,000 „ 3l. 2,160,000	1,800,000
„ rabbits 14,000 =	168,000 „ 1s. 84,000	8,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£72,108,629	£60,092,159
Making for black cattle 2,147,930 . . .	39,642,864 =	33,035,621
„ „ sheep . . 14,654,640 . . .	30,297,765 =	25,248,138

Let us bring the preceding calculation to a proof. The consumption of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, and Birmingham, for 1821, we have seen; and admitting that consumption increased with their population, it would, at the census of 1831, stand as follows for the whole kingdom:—

785,000 : 425,000 :: 24,000,000

ANSWER, . . . 13,000,000 sheep, each 70 lbs.

785,000 : 77,000 :: 24,000,000

ANSWER, . . . 2,354,140 calves, „ 90 „

785,000 : 67,000 :: 24,000,000

ANSWER, . . . 2,048,407 cattle, „ 668 „

How the preceding is brought out:—

Population in 1821 560,000

Consumption of cattle, say 48,000

Population in 1831 785,000

Then 560,000 : 48,000 :: 785,000

ANSWER, 67,142 cattle.

Then bring to weight—

1831.

Manchester, cattle, 2,048,407 at 670 lbs. . 1,372,872,690 lbs.

„ calves, 2,354,140 „ 90 „ . 211,862,600 „

„ sheep, 13,000,000 „ 70 „ . 910,000,000 „

Total by Manchester, &c. scale . 2,494,735,290 lbs.

But the population of Manchester, &c. had increased from 1820 to 1831 at the rate of 22,500 per annum. Admitting it increased in the same ratio to 1835, then the consumption must have increased in the same ratio. In 1831, their consumption of cattle, calves, and sheep, was equal to 69,470,000 lbs. The population in 1835, at the above ratio of increase, will be 907,000; then—

1831.	1831.	1835.
785,000	: 69,470,000 ::	907,000
ANSWER		80,266,611 lbs.

1831.	1835.	1831.
Then 69,470,000	: 80,266,611 ::	2,494,735,590

ANSWER	2,830,000,000 lbs.
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as the consumption of the United Kingdom by the Liverpool, Manchester, &c. scale.

Let us now see what it is in weight by the London scale in 1835; thus—

United Kingdom, 1835.

Cattle	1,892,868 at 880 lbs.	1,665,723,840
Sheep	14,654,640 „ 80 „	1,172,371,200
Calves	255,072 „ 200 „	51,014,400

United Kingdom by London scale	2,889,109,440 lbs.
„ „ Manchester, &c. do.	2,830,000,000

Difference only	59,109,440 lbs.
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a quantity so small, as scarcely worth noticing in such a complicated calculation, and in an amount so great.

We shall next try the amount by the scale of Glasgow and Dundee united, the population 192,000, and the consumption as previously stated.

192,000	: 20,500 ::	24,000,000
ANSWER		2,677,083 cattle.
192,000	: 13,550 ::	24,000,000
ANSWER		1,693,750 calves.
192,000	: 137,700 ::	24,000,000
ANSWER		17,212,500 sheep.

Then bring all to weight—

	Number.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom, Cattle . .	2,677,083	at 630=	1,686,562,290
„ Calves .	1,693,750	„ 90=	152,437,500
„ Sheep .	17,212,500	„ 60=	1,032,750,000
„ by Glasgow and Dundee scale,			2,871,749,790

which latter calculation corresponds also very nearly, a proof that the data on which the whole is grounded is correct; and, consequently, we may safely set down the produce from black cattle and sheep, in butcher meat, as before stated, thus:—

	Number.	Value.
Black cattle . . .	1,789,652	= £33,035,621
Sheep and lambs .	12,432,852	= 25,248,138

Total £58,283,759*

Or assuming the equality of the rest of the kingdom to London in the supposed consuming population, viz. 20,000,000, we may take the numbers according to the London weights, and according to the actual number for 1834, as already stated, thus:—

	Number.
2,000,000 : 162,485 :: 20,000,000	
ANSWER	1,624,850 cattle.
2,000,000 : 21,256 :: 20,000,000	
ANSWER	212,560 calves.
Black cattle	1,837,410
2,000,000 : 1,237,360 :: 20,000,000	
ANSWER	12,873,600 sheep.

But taking into account the difference of weight as regards calves more particularly, and taking the medium number for

* The value may be taken, in round numbers, at 60,000,000*l*. From this slaughter is produced 100,000 tons of tallow, value 4,500,000*l*.; but which may be set down as the profits of the butchers, &c. The facilities which steam navigation affords, is increasing greatly the rearing of cattle for the butcher meat market. During all the spring of this year the steam-boats from Edinburgh brought to the London market the carcasses of oxen and sheep to the extent, each voyage, of hundreds of tons, and in value several thousands of pounds. According to the evidence of J. Sanders, Esq. to the Agricultural Committee of 1836, (Part 2d) p. 149, "There came to Liverpool, from Scotland, in 1829, by steam, 1860 cows; in 1835, 5000; in the year 1829, there were 17,893 sheep; and in 1835, there were 75,000; and the same of all other things."

those of Glasgow and Dundee, and the Manchester, the Liverpool, &c. scale, the numbers will stand thus:—

Grown-up Cattle . .	1,837,410	
Calves	2,023,945	
	<hr/>	3,861,355

Sheep and lambs may be estimated and divided, as under:—

8,700,000 fat sheep, at 48s. =	£20,880,000
5,600,000 lambs, at 15s. =	4,200,000
14,300,000 total, by this scale =	£25,080,000

But we have got another important resource to apply to in order to ascertain this important point, namely, the quantity of hides and skins imported and exported, and the quantity charged with the duties of excise in the United Kingdom. Let us select those years which most nearly correspond with each other previous to abolition of the excise tax.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Retained for consump.
1828. Untanned . .	225,938	10,243	214,726 cwts.
„ Tanned . . .	17,288	9,904	3,495 lbs.
„ Muscovy, &c.	7,621	4,117	3,516 number.

(Tables Rev. and Pop., Part 3d, pp. 136, 137.)

Next, the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of Agriculture, for 1833, pp. 628, 629, gives us the total number, &c. of all kinds of hides and skins charged with excise duty in the year following:—

Year.		lbs.
1828. Ox, cow, buffalo, &c. tanned, Gt. Britain=	56,281,095	
„ „ „ „ Ireland .	7,568,282	
Total	<hr/>	63,849,377

	Doz.	
1825. Tanned sheep skins, Gt. Britain .	84,528	
„ „ „ „ Ireland . .	3,235	
Total	<hr/>	87,763 = 1,053,156

	lbs.	
1825. Tawed sheep skins, Gt. Britain	2,271,678	
„ „ „ „ Ireland	16,470	
Total (<i>carried forward</i>) .	<hr/>	2,288,148

	<i>Brought forward</i>	2,288,148
1825. Dressed in oil, sheep and lamb, Gt. Britain		758,903
" " " Ireland		9,651
	Total	3,056,702
Vellum	3,533 doz.	
Parchment	49,144 "	
	Total	52,677 doz.=632,114 Nos.

There are various other heads, but it is impossible to separate what is sheep and black cattle and what is not, particularly as regards calf skins, amongst them. The number of horse hides, tawed, in 1825, was 48,088; calf and seal, 17,215 lbs.; slink calf, with hair, 271 doz., and kid skins=41,892 doz. exclusive of parts and pieces of skins. The average weight of ox and cow skins, when dry, and to be charged with the duty, is about 28 lbs. or 30 lbs. each. Calf skins, from, say 4 lbs. to 7 lbs.—say average 5 lbs., and sheep skins 1½ lb. each. The total quantity of British hides and skins, tanned and tawed, as we shall see by and by, is in round numbers, 67,500,000 lbs., which, at 23 lbs. on the average, gives about 3,000,000 cattle, of different ages, slaughtered.

BLACK CATTLE AND SHEEP—*Produce continued.*

We have still to consider other and no less important articles, the agricultural produce from black cattle and sheep, namely milk, butter, cheese, wool, and manure. Let us begin with milk, butter, and cheese, classed under one head, as forming one connected portion of our subject, but separating the amount of each as nearly as possible.

Milk, Butter, and Cheese.

Taking London then as datum. According to "The Times" newspaper, November 20th, 1835, the value and quantity of milk, butter, and cheese consumed in London for the year preceding was as under:—

London, 1835.	Value, &c.	United Kingdom.	Value.
Milk	£1,250,000 =		£15,000,000
Butter, 11,000 tons at .	100 = 132,000		13,200,000
Cheese, 13,000 tons at 53 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> =	156,000		8,349,900
Total by this scale			£36,549,900

There is, however, reason to believe that, as regards butter, the statistical table in "The Times" refers only to salt butter, without taking into account at all the fresh butter consumed; for on reference to Prince's New Price Current for 1835, I find the delivery in London was 313,040 firkins—156,520 cwts.; value 782,600*l*. A portion of these was no doubt foreign imported: the quantity so imported in the preceding year being, according to the Tab. Rev. and Pop., Part 4th, p. 15, 133,872 cwts.; exported 2,304 cwts.; and retained for home consumption 130,170 cwts.

But leaving this point as above stated, let us proceed to consider more minutely the butter trade. Par. Pap. No. 244, of 1826, states the importation of butter into Great Britain from Ireland in 1825 at 425,670 cwts.; and according to the Report of the Committee on the Irish Butter Trade, Par. Pap. No. 406, of 1826, p. 227, Ireland exported to Great Britain 915,000 firkins of butter, and 200,000 more to foreign countries and British foreign possessions; Cork, Waterford, and Belfast exported at that time 610,000 firkins. At page 227, the export to London is stated to be 219,200 firkins, and to Liverpool 318,717 firkins. In 1825 there was received and sold in the following markets:—

Cork	242,557	Belfast	66,000
Sligo	60,000	Derry and Coleraine	25,000
Dundalk	34,000	Limerick	71,236
Newry	110,000	Tralee	25,000
Total	633,793		

Cork, it is also stated, frequently reached 310,000 firkins. The quantity sold in the Derry market was, however, much greater; in 1833 it amounted to 37,000 firkins. Since 1825, the trade with Ireland has been constituted a coasting trade; and we, consequently, have no general returns for the whole kingdom. Official, though partial documents, however, enable us to ascertain that the quantity is increasing, and greatly increased. Thus we find from the Tables of Rev. and Pop. Part 4th, p. 390, that the quantity of butter imported into Bristol from Ireland was, in 1832, 35,395 cwts.; and from the same authority, Part 3d, p. 226, that the quantity exported

from Waterford, in the same year, was 119,599 cwts.; and from the same authority, page 329, that in the same year the imports into Liverpool from Ireland stood thus:*

Butter—cools	10,348 at 42s.
„ firkins	992,530 „ 53s.
„ half firkins . . .	15,861 „ 27s.

which quantities are, together, worth about 3,300,000*l.*, and would alone require more than 500,000 cows to produce. According to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article *Agriculture*, 2d edition, p. 504, a work of standing authority, the butter consumed annually in London then (1819) was estimated at 50,000 tons, produced chiefly within forty miles of the City. 50,000 firkins were brought yearly from Cambridge and Suffolk alone. Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, is also famous for producing butter for the London markets. It is put in pots, weighing 14 lbs. This quantity also, it is believed, relates almost exclusively to fresh butter, and would require 166,660 cows; and for the whole kingdom, at the same rate, 1,999,990.

Immense as these numbers and extent appear, other facts, from unquestionable authority, will enable us to show that they are not visions, but realities. The evidence adduced before the Agricultural Committee of 1821, stated the produce from each cow annually, in England, to be from 10*l.* to 14*l.* The evidence given before the Committee of Agriculture, 1833, pp. 443—445, states the produce from each cow yearly to be 9*l.*, including the calf reared by the herdsman, about 30*s.* to 40*s.* sterling. In Clelland's folio *Statistics of Glasgow*, 1230 cows are stated to produce milk annually for the supply of the city to the value of 67,342*l.* 10*s.*, being at the rate of 54*l.* 15*s.* for each cow, yielding 6 pints (Scotch) of milk daily!! The able writer who drew up the *Statistical Account of the Parish of Hamilton* for the new *Statistical Account of Scotland*, states that cows give 16 quarts of milk daily (some have even produced double); and in the summer months these same cows have been known to produce 1 lb. butter per day. The average of dairy farms is, however, estimated at from 4*l.* to 8*l.*,

* The import of butter into Glasgow from Ireland in 1835 was, according to the Custom-house Returns, 25,280 cwt.

or say 6*l.* 10*s.*, the medium yearly for each cow. We have thus seen what it is in England and in Scotland; we shall now consider what it is in Ireland. In the curious and circumstantial evidence given by Mr. Glendinning (pp. 357—363) and Mr. John Macmahon (pp. 380—385) before the Agricultural Committee of 1833, we have it stated that the agricultural farms in Ireland run from 80 to 100 acres, the grazing or feeding, 200 to 300 acres; that the former requires a capital of 300*l.*, the latter from 2000*l.* to 3000*l.* The feeding land in Galway is 40*s.* Irish, 25*s.* English, per acre; but worth, in fact, 2*l.*, as it will feed six sheep in summer; four sheep equal to one bullock. On the general farms for feeding, the rent is 3*l.* for the Irish acre, or 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* the English. The produce of each cow is calculated so great, that the landlord who provides her, gets as rent 1½ cwt. butter, and 40*s.* *horn money*, that is, for calves and pigs that the dairyman fattens, and carries to market. Other parts give only 1 cwt. butter, and 30*s.* horn money. The average of each cow in produce may thus be fairly taken at 6*l.*, as butter was then in Limerick 4*l.* per cwt. In 1810, butter rose to 6*l.* the cwt., and then the rent of land rose to 7*l.* per acre. A cow gives 6 pottles of milk daily, and it requires 2 acres of good land to feed her all the year round.

Cheshire is stated to produce 11,500 tons of cheese 4000 of which were exported; the calves are killed young that more milk might be had. Derbyshire sent 2000 tons cheese yearly to London. The Vale of Berkely, Gloucestershire, produces 1200 tons of cheese annually, 3 cwt. from each cow; and also 5000*lbs.* of whey butter weekly, of good quality. Gloucestershire exports 8000 tons cheese. 5000 tons cheese are annually sent down the Trent, through Leicestershire, from adjacent counties, of which the town from its neighbourhood supplies 1500 tons, which required 9500 cows. London has about 9000 cows, producing from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 gallons of milk yearly. Besides, there are 800 Holderness cows, kept in Surrey for the supply of London. In Framlingham, Suffolk, and the part of the county of Essex adjoining there, 11,000 firkins of butter were produced yearly. The cows yield from four to six gallons of milk per day. In Wiltshire the pasture land is 270,000 acres. Immense quan-

tities of cheese are made; and the number of cows kept for that purpose, and also to supply the town of Bath, Shrewsbury, &c. with milk, is very great.

From these different authentic and practical references, we shall find that the estimated amount of consumption of butter, milk, and cheese, as calculated by the scale of the consumption in London, viz. 36,549,900*l.* yearly, is not much overcharged. It is true that the price of milk, for instance, in London and Glasgow is higher than it is in the country parts, but then we must bear in mind that a much greater quantity of all the articles alluded to is consumed in the country districts amongst the population in proportion than is consumed in great towns. Taking, however, the annual produce from each cow, in butter, milk, and cheese, at 6*l.* 10*s.* (the value of calves being already included with butcher meat), and allowing that there are 5,000,000 cows out of the total number, giving milk for the above purposes, beyond that taken from the other million for the feeding of calves for a certain period, and we have the gross annual produce in butter, milk, and cheese, at 32,500,000*l.* which may be proportioned thus:—

Milk	£12,000,000
Butter	13,500,000
Cheese	7,000,000
Total	<u>£32,500,000</u>

As yet we have said little about cheese: but this, every one knows, is a most important article of agricultural produce, and the quantity consumed yearly throughout the country exceedingly great. Those who have seen a cheese vessel when loaded for the London market, with a cargo amounting probably to 20,000*l.*, may appreciate the amount and value of the cheese consumed yearly. The quantity imported from foreign countries was, in 1834, equal to 146,595 cwts., and the quantity exported, 6,784 cwts.

It is a very curious fact, and one worth noticing, both as confirmatory of the previous calculation of the value of milk consumed in the kingdom, and of the general correctness of Dr. Clelland's statistical researches, and also how nearly the amount of consumption of articles in various parts of the

United Kingdom agree—that, taking his scale of the consumption of milk in Glasgow to ascertain that of the United Kingdom, the aggregate amount is not very much below what I have stated it to be, while I have some reason to believe that the value of milk, as I have stated it, should be diminished, and that of butter increased. The Doctor's scale produces the following general result for milk, thus:—

147,000 : £67,342 :: 24,000,000.

ANSWER . . . £10,993,251.*

MANURE.†

The next, and by no means (strange as it may at first sight appear) the least important portion of agricultural produce, is manure. The amount and value is surprisingly great, as the following authentic references will show. Those who have access to the Returns of many canals in the kingdom can appreciate the extent from the quantity carried upon them, in different parts of the kingdom. According to Tab. Rev. and Pop. Part 3d, p. 323, the quantity carried from Dublin in 1831, on the Royal Canal, was 24,934 tons. According to Marshall's Rural Economy, (see article *Agriculture*, Encyclopædia Britannica, pp. 292, 485, 492,) each cattle requires 10,950 lbs. = 100 cwt., of 110 lbs., of dry clover annually as food; and each ox or cattle, while fattening, “will yield annually 16 full double loads of dung.” Four sheep, we have seen, are equal to one cow, as to food; and six sheep may be taken as equal to one ox. It is difficult to ascertain exactly the price of dung in every quarter. In towns

* Another proof of the value of the Doctor's researches is in the following result. The people of Glasgow, and of Scotland in general, consume much less wheaten bread than our southern neighbours. Bearing this in mind, and taking the Doctor's statement of the value of butcher meat, bread, and milk, consumed in Glasgow, at 630,876*l.* yearly, we have the following result for the kingdom,—147,000 : 630,876 :: 24,000,000. Ans. 103,000,000*l.* Ours is, allowing one-tenth for seed, 110,248,138*l.*

† The value of bone manure imported into the United Kingdom (see 1st Report of the Committee of Agriculture, 1836, p. 214,) in 1835, was 155,347*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; the duty on it, 1,594*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*

it is very high, and, of course, a proportionate price to what it is in the country. In the parish of Jedburgh, I observe by the New Statistical Account of Scotland, that the price is 3*s.* 6*d.* per cart load. The Encyclopædia Britannica, (1st ed.) article *Agriculture*, p. 300, states that a compost of manure for potatoes was 180 loads, and equal to an expense of 3*l.* per acre. The Agricultural Report of 1821 enables us to come closely, and, on a moderate scale, to the point. John Ellman, jun., p. 112, states the value of animal manure to be 2*s.* 6*d.* per load, and that a farm of 100 acres required and received 350 loads, value 43*l.* 15*s.* At page 110, besides the manure made on a farm, he states it received 180 bushels of lime, value 37*l.* 10*s.* At page 117, in the expense of cultivating an acre of wheat, he sets down the expense for manure at 5*s.* 8*d.* per acre, in proportion to that species of crop. Mr. J. Lake, in his Evidence, p. 69, states the mere expense of carting the manure to the field on a farm at 1*s.* 6*d.* per load; that, for turnips, the field receives 20 loads, for beans 40 loads, and for wheat 20 loads per acre. In Norfolk the price of dung is stated to be so high, that the price of a waggon load, drawn by eight horses, was 10*s.* 6*d.* In 1st Report of the Committee of Agriculture, 1836, it is stated by Mr. Sherborne, that the price paid for the manure from Knightsbridge Barracks was 7*s.* the waggon load. The farmers in Middlesex pay from 3*l.* to 5*l.* per acre for manure, and the gardeners near London as much as 10*l.* per acre. From an accurate inquiry which I made of the quantity and value of dung produced, both on grain and dairy farms, in a large district of Scotland, situated nine miles and upwards from Glasgow, I found, from the reports of practical farmers and others, that there was little difference in the quantity of dung produced by the cow and the horse; that the produce ran from 13 to 16, and even 17 square yards, or cart loads; and that each square yard or cart load was sold for, or valued at 4*s.* The general run was 14, and the average of all above 13 square yards to each horse or cow, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May, during that period of the year when cattle are considered to be almost wholly in the house.

From these data, and allowing that each cattle makes only 13 loads of dung annually instead of 16, as has been stated

from competent authority, the quantity and value will be thus:—

	Quantity Loads.	Value.
14,000,000 cattle, at 13 loads . . .	132,000,000 at 4s.	£36,400,000
48,000,000 sheep=8,000,000, at 10 do. . .	80,000,000 „ 3s.	12,000,000
2,100,000 horses, at 13 loads . . .	27,300,000 „ 4s.	5,460,000
Pigs, Poultry, &c. half of the sheep . .	40,000,000 „ 3s.	6,000,000
Totals	329,300,000	£59,860,000

Exclusive of quantity dropped by cattle, &c. on land during summer, autumn, &c. perhaps one-third more.*

If we take the scale of 350 loads to the 100 acres arable, we shall have the following result for such grain farms:—

100 : 350 :: 50,000,000. Ans. 175,000,000 loads.

Exclusive of lime, moss, shells, fish, bone-dust, &c. &c.

In looking into the Agricultural Report of 1833, pages already referred to, I find the value of lime put on a farm of 100 acres estimated at 25*l.* per annum; and in the Report for 1821, Mr. David Evan, p. 125, states the expense of lime-coal, on a farm of 650 acres, to be 120 tons, at 5*s.* 6*d.* each. At [page 185, Mr. J. B. Edmonds estimates the charge for “lime, woollen rags, and horn shavings,” on a farm of 460 acres (rent 50*s.* per acre), at 99*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in 1819. In pages 154, &c. Mr. William Stickney states the price of manure at 3*s.* per load; and for turnips and barley cultivation, 17 chaldrons of lime, at 17*s.* per chaldron, for an acre. The whole expense of manure, of every kind, is probably 60,000,000*l.* annually, of which from 50 to 55,000,000*l.* may be animal dung.

WOOL.

The next important branch connected with black cattle and sheep, is wool. This is a very important and valuable return

* An intelligent agricultural proprietor in Scotland informed me that he had ascertained this latter quantity to be two and three-fourths tons for each cow. The value of animal manure alone applied to the land yearly thus greatly exceeds the whole foreign trade of the country. The reader will notice that the head, “*Manure*,” is here taken instead of straw, hay, turnips, grasses of all kinds, &c. &c., which, taken in the aggregate, are certainly of a still higher value than what manure is here taken to be. This will be explained in a subsequent general table.

of itself, and of the very greatest magnitude and importance; when we are to consider the trade (all British) emanating from it; and for the sake of connexion and perspicuity, we shall consider a portion of what relates to the latter along with the former. In a preceding page (21), we have shown the quantity of wool produced in this country yearly at this moment; it may be repeated here thus—

19,800,000 long woolled sheep at $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. = 148,000,000 lbs.
 28,200,000 short do. do. „ $3\frac{1}{2}$ „ = 98,700,000 „

To establish further the quantity, and also to fix the price, the reader is referred to the following authorities. The Leicester fleece is, in the Agricultural Reports, estimated at 8 lbs.; the Merino, 3 to 4 lbs. C. T. Tower, Esq. Report of Committee, Wool Trade, of 1828, states (p. 74) that the number of sheep in Lincolnshire was 1,834,782, and the fleece 7 lbs.; and Walter F. Campbell, Esq. states the weight of the fleece from the black faced sheep at 4 lbs.; the price at 6*d.* per lb., when at a fair rate. The price of a skin with wool was, according to Mr. Calcraft (p. 30), at regular rates, 10*s.* The skin itself, at that time, was stated by other witnesses to be worth only 4*d.* In the Committee of Agriculture, 1821, John Ellman (p. 50) stated the price of Southdown wool, on an average of 20 years, ending 1821, to have been, for his own, 1*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, and for Mr. Nottage 2*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* According to the Evidence of G. W. Hall, before the Committee for the Wool Trade, in 1828, the price of Merino, when 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, was, he considered, a fair price. Mr. Ireland, p. 328, states the price of Spanish wools then to be 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; and Mr. C. Hobler, p. 279, states the average of the German to be 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb.:—thus, Saxon, 2*s.* 5*d.*; Austrian, 2*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* exclusive of duty. Mr. J. Brocke then stated the medium value of British wool to be 10*d.* per lb. Since that period, British wool has continued to advance steadily, until the prices at a moderate, and rather under-market rate, stand as in the subsequent table. (Glendinning, Agric. Com. of 1833, p. 357.) The price in Ireland, 1833, was 1*s.* The wool imported from Russia and other northern countries is all of the lowest quality. The importation of wool from all foreign countries was, in 1833,

38,676,413 lbs.; the export, 442,696 lbs. The import, according to the Tab. of Rev. and Pop., Part 4th, 1835, pp. 82 and 19, was 46,490,720 lbs., and the export, 807,362 lbs. The whole, as regards importation, stands thus—

Foreign.

Germany	22,634,614	at 2s. 4d.	£2,640,704
Spain	3,094,757	„ 2s. 4d.	361,221
Australia & Cape	3,699,798	„ 1s. 6d.	277,484
United States	2,048,309	„ 6d.	71,207
Russia, Italy, &c.	13,679,22	} „ 6d.	375,333
S. America	1,334,115		
Total Foreign			£3,725,949

British.

Long wool	148,000,000	at 1s. 4d.	£9,866,666
Short do.	98,700,000	„ 10d.	4,112,500

Total British £13,979,166

Do. Foreign 3,725,949

Grand Total £17,705,115

Deduct export; for inferior, 807,362 at 6d. £20,184

Do. British, 1834 2,278,721 „ 10d. 94,946 115,130

Value for Home Consumption £17,589,985

The Australian wool is, however, a British production.

The prodigious extent and value of the woollen trade we shall see more particularly when we come to consider the extent and produce of manufactures. Here it is merely necessary to advert to some portions of the evidence and facts concerning it, which bear upon that head. The Convention of Harrisburgh, United States, in their Report, 1827 and 1828, (see House of Commons Report already referred to,) state that the British wool trade then gave employment to 1,250,000 persons. They add, that *four-fifths* of the woollen manufactures of the United States are consumed at home. From Ure's Philosophy of Manufactures (pp. 130 and 131,) we learn that the weight of a fleece from a Leicester sheep is 8lbs. and that 15,000 looms are employed in Dishley and its neighbourhood in this branch of the woollen manufacture alone, yielding 3,000,000*l.* in goods

annually. J. C. Curwen, in his evidence before the Agricultural Committee, 1821, states (p. 67) that the consumption of woollen goods in the home market is as *four to one*. Mr. T. Elworth, in his evidence before the Wool Committee, 1828, states that *four-fifths* of all the woollen goods made, more especially of the finer kinds, are all consumed in the United Kingdom. Mr. Henry Hughes, in his evidence before the same Committee, says that *three-fourths* of the foreign wool imported are made into cloth for the home market, and *one-fourth*, the remainder, exported. Mr. G. B. Hall states that wool, in washing, loses 10lbs. in 20 lbs. to be made fit for the manufacturer, and that it takes 4lbs. of unwashed wool to make one yard of broad cloth, price 18s. Mr. J. C. Francis states that it requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of wool to make one yard of cloth value 10s., and that the manufacturing of that cloth costs 5s. per yard. Mr. Benjamin Gott also stated that the price of manufacturing a yard of cloth was equal to the value of the wool; and in this statement he was confirmed by other practical witnesses. So much, for the present, for the value of wool, and the importance and extent of the wool trade of Great Britain.

SWINE—*Produce from.*

We have only to turn to pages 13, &c. to bring under review, in a connected form, the immense numbers exported from Ireland alone; the great quantity of pork, bacon, &c. exported from the same country, and consumed in parts of this; and the very great numbers killed alone in London, and killed in parts of Scotland to convert into hams and bacon for the English market; and to bear in mind that, extensive as is the trade of rearing hogs in Scotland, it is still carried on to a much greater proportionate extent in England and in Ireland: we have only to do this, and accompany the references with a few remarks and calculations, to show the vast return from hogs for the United Kingdom.

	£
London, annually, 60,000 (some authors say	
200,000) Pigs, say	45s. 135,000
Waterford export, 1832, 52,005, at	45 117,011
Carried forward	<hr/> 252,011

	£
Brought forward	252,011
Imported into Liverpool, 1832, 149,000, at . 65s.	484,542*
Ditto into Bristol, ditto, 85,619, at 65	278,233
Killed in Dundee, 1833, 4000, at 20	8,000
Ditto in Glasgow, 1821, 6539, at 20	13,078
Seven Parishes in Dumfries-shire, sales, 1833	13,150
Salt Pork into Glasgow, 1835, 1476 cwts. .	2,952
Ditto exported from Ireland, 108,000 barrs. at 60	324,000
Bacon into Liverpool, 1832, 13,099 bales, at 100	65,495
Ditto into Glasgow, 1835, 21,683 cwts. at . 42½	45,500
Ditto exported from Limerick, 53,454 cwts. at 42	112,253
Ditto from Waterford, flitches, 364,714, at . 30	547,071
London consumed, 1835, 554,296 cwts. at . 42	1,108,592
Collected	£3,254,877

* The number had increased in 1833 to 386,880 at 75s. each,—total value 1,400,000l. Let us here look at the imports into Liverpool from Ireland:—

Imports into Liverpool from Ireland, 1833.

	£	s.	d.	£
98,880 Cattle at	10	0	0	938,800
4,277 Calves	2	10	0	10,692
2,453 Horses	20	0	0	49,060
68 Mules	15	0	0	1,020
71,887 Sheep	1	15	0	125,802
44,899 Lambs	1	0	0	44,899
386,880 Pigs	3	15	0	1,450,800
7,581 Crates Eggs	20	0	0	151,620
553,947 Wheat, qrs.	3	0	0	1,661,841
477,284 Oats	1	8	0	668,197
20,691 Barley	1	15	0	36,209
343 Rye	1	10	0	516
19,288 Beans	2	0	0	38,576
1,892 Peas, qrs.	2	0	0	3,784
7,907 Malt	2	10	0	19,767
255,135 Meal, loads	1	5	0	318,918
482,462 Sacks flour	2	5	0	1,085,339
21,253 Bales Bacon	5	0	0	106,265
144,335 Barrels Pork	3	0	0	433,605
5,144 Half ditto ditto	1	15	0	9,002
Carried forward				7,154,712

When the reader reflects for a moment, and considers how small a portion that large sum is when compared to the consumption of the whole kingdom, exclusive of hams, which is of itself enormous, and adhering to the calculation formerly made, namely, that upwards of 6,000,000 are killed annually, the produce of the whole can scarcely be less than 21,000,000*l*. Taking London as the scale, the annual consumption of bacon will be 13,308,004*l*. and the value of hams, salt pork, and fresh pork, is, according to the calculation taken, (p. 15,) 7,700,000*l*. more. The keep of a pig in Dumfries-shire is estimated at 1*l*. each; but taking them on an average, and considering how strongly they are fed to make them fatten highly, the average for the United Kingdom may, for keep, be set down at 1*l*. 10*s*. yearly. The *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2d ed. article *Agriculture*, gives the fattening of 42 pigs, in England, at 95*l*. or 2*l*. 0*s*. 4*d*. each. In Waterford 3000 hogs are slaughtered weekly. In 1811 the number in Dumfries-shire was estimated at 13,000; since then they are so greatly increased that 15,000 are to be found in the Dumfries weekly market. The value of hogs'-flesh exported from that county in 1811 was estimated at 50,000*l*. yearly. In Wiltshire the number of hogs reared and fattened up with milk is exceedingly great; they are killed by the farmers to make into bacon, exclusive of the vast numbers that are yearly sold to the butchers, to kill for the supply and immediate use of the towns adjacent.

	£	s.	d.	£
Brought forward	.	.	.	7,154,712
13,588 Tierces Beef . . .	4	5	0	57,749
5,019 Barrels ditto . . .	3	0	0	15,007
2,249 Hogsheads Hams .	20	0	0	44,980
23,437 Ditto Butter . . .	2	0	0	46,874
232,060 Firkins ditto . .	2	10	0	805,170
22,199 Half ditto ditto .	1	5	0	27,748
2,005 Tierces Lard . . .	8	0	0	16,040
7,544 Firkins ditto . . .	1	10	0	11,316
Total				£8,179,596

Exclusive of linen, feathers, hides, wool, and porter, at least the value of 50,000*l*. of the latter article only.—Export of last year even greater.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser*, February, 1835.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

According to "The Times" newspaper, of November 20, 1835, so frequently quoted, the value of fruits and vegetables consumed in London, during the year preceding, was 1,000,000*l.*, and this is probably a low estimate, being only 10*s.* for each person. On the same scale of consumption, however, the amount for the United Kingdom would be 12,000,000*l.*, certainly too little. There are about 1,500,000 acres cultivated in gardens and vegetables, and which it is estimating very moderately to say produce at the rate of 10*l.* per acre, or 15,000,000*l.* sterling per annum; which, after all, is only at the rate of 3*l.* per annum for each family. There are 10,000 acres in orchards, in Dorsetshire. In the neighbourhood of Bath and Bristol the extent and produce of garden-grounds are very great; so also are they in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, &c. The gardens in the vicinity of London occupy 10,000 acres, exclusive of 3500 more in the county of Surrey, entirely for the metropolitan market. The produce of the former number is at the rate of 200*l.* per acre per annum, and the annual profit said to be 120*l.* There are besides, and exclusive of private gardens, 3000 acres, in the vicinity of London, in fruit gardens, which produce 300,000*l.* annually. In the Carse of Gowrie there are 20 orchards; in Roxburghshire there are 2000 acres in gardens and pleasure-grounds; in Lanarkshire the produce of orchards amounts to from 5000*l.* to 6000*l.* yearly. We are fully justified, therefore, in taking the produce of gardens, fruit-gardens, orchards, &c., at 15,000,000*l.* per annum.

HOPS, SEEDS, &c.

This portion, though a smaller item, is still one of considerable importance and value. According to Par. Pap. No. 195, of 1835, the quantity of land under cultivation, in hops, for Great Britain, was, in 1834, 51,273 acres, and the quantity of British hops exported 33,338*lbs.* The amount of duty received for the remainder was 329,941*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, which gives the total produce, say 27,305,506*lbs.*, or 243,797 cwt*s.* consumed, and 297½ cwt*s.* exported, together, 244,094½ cwt*s.*, the value of which, at 85*s.*, exclusive of duty, is 1,025,199*l.* The

total value of hops and seeds may therefore safely be taken at 2,000,000*l.* annually.

FLAX AND HEMP—*Produce.*

These, but more especially the former, form a most important item of production. According to Par. Pap. No. 413, of 1828, the flax seed imported into the United Kingdom, in 1827, was 2,374,854 bushels; and according to the evidence given before the Committee of the Linen Trade of Ireland, 1825, there were, exclusive of native seed, imported and sown in Ireland 50,000 hogsheads of foreign seed, and, in all, 64,000 hogsheads; and the produce of flax in Ireland was upwards of 40,000 tons; and including the United Kingdom above 45,000 tons, worth, at present prices, 2,025,000*l.* The quantity of hemp produced is also considerable; one district in Suffolk, from Eye to Beccles, ten miles broad, is all hemp produce, and in Dorsetshire above 10,000 persons are employed in working up the hemp *there produced* into sail-cloth, nets, &c. The produce of hemp and flax may be set down at 2,500,000*l.*

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Before we come to mines and minerals, we may notice, as far as accurate data will enable us, the extent and value of the British and Irish fisheries. These connect themselves more properly with the land than any thing connected with commerce and manufactures, as the fishermen in the various parts of the kingdom may be said to be residents, as tenants, of small spots of land. The fisheries of Great Britain are a most important branch of her produce and her strength, being a noble nursery for her marine service, and great as they are, they might, under proper encouragement and application, be carried on to a much greater extent than they really are. In fact, the fisheries in the bays and inlets of the west coast of Scotland might be made more valuable to her than even the mines of Peru were to Spain in her meridian power. The consumption of fish is daily increasing in the United Kingdom. The metropolis, itself a kingdom, consumes an astonishing number, as we shall by and by see, and were more proper encouragement given to our

hardy fishermen, and our coasts more carefully guarded from the encroaching labours of our French and Dutch neighbours, the quantity of fish caught on the British shores would be prodigiously augmented, and the comforts of our population greatly increased.

From official authority, and to the latest date that can be found, we shall proceed to consider some of the more important portions of the fishing-trade, as those are connected with the sea fisheries. The land fisheries, if these may so be called, that is, fisheries in rivers and internal lakes, are both numerous and valuable, but except that which relates to salmon, no data has come in my way to enable me to state with any precision their extent and value, but it must be great.

The Second Report of the Select Committee on the Salmon Fisheries of the United Kingdom, enables us to add a few facts corroborative of the value and importance of this portion of our subject. At p. 48 Mr. Leslie gives us the quantity of salmon caught at Beauly, Invernesshire, for a series of years; the last year, 1824, being 29 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. The Rev. Dr. J. Fleming, at p. 80, &c., tells us that the number caught in the Tay was 60,000, and might amount to double the number if the best mode was adopted. Mr. Morris, p. 88, tells us that the number of salmon and grilse, taken both for profit and amusement, in the river Wye, is so great that they are sold to people in Hereford, and other towns on the river, in "hundreds and in thousands," daily. J. Hogarth, jun. Esq. p. 93, &c. gives the returns of the following places for a period of thirty years, but we content ourselves with selecting the quantity and number for one year only:—

	Brls. Sal.	Brls. Grilse.	No. Sal.	No. Grilse.	Total.
Dee and Don* .	340	298	2665	28,012	40,677
Findhorn . . .	233	average 12 yrs.	1820		
River Ness . . .	97	ditto	11	1811	
River Nairn . . .	40	ditto	7	1817	
Nether Dee . . .	638	ditto	12	1824	
Raick, Pott, Foords, &c. .	784	ditto			

* A barrel of salmon or grilse contains 400 lbs.

The produce of the Raick fishery for 1824, was 9648*l.* 8*s.* 3¹¹/₁₂*d.*—The expense of catching and sending to London market 2145*l.*

Invershein Fishery . . .	1806 . .	23,117 lbs. 57 ³ / ₄ brls.
— . . .	— . .	21,694
River Eden, Cumberland .	1793 . .	367
River Lee	1824 . .	£798
—	— . .	No. 837
Fortrose	— . .	211
River Thurso and Bay . .	— . .	2609
Cromarty and Newhall . .	— . .	9500

The fishing in Devoren and Spey were worth, in 1811, 8000*l.* per annum. In Caithnesshire 40,000 lobsters are caught for London market. Lobsters to the value of 1000*l.* are yearly sent, alone, from Orkney to the same market. The salmon fishery in Perth, worth rental 7000*l.* per annum, of which the town draws 1000*l.* for its share. The salmon fishery of Berwick-upon-Tweed employs 70 boats and 300 men.

In Chalmers' *Caledonia*, vol. iii. pp. 8, 18, the annual produce of the fisheries in Scotland is stated by a careful statistical writer to have been, about 1813, 1,300,000*l.* From the *Tables of Rev. and Pop.*, Part 3d, p. 206, the following account is extracted:—

Herring, Cod, and Ling Fishery, for 1832.

Vessels outwards . .	424	Empty barrels . . .	80,512
Men „ . .	1,688	Fish curers . . .	1,808
Tonnage „ . .	12,994	Fishermen and boys .	48,181
Cod and ling . . .	148	Coopers employed .	1,869
Men	1,099	Labourers ditto . .	6,987
Tonnage	5,113	Ditto gutting, curing,	
Open boats . . .	11,008	packing, &c. . .	24,418
Square yds. netting	1,099,144	Total persons . .	83,263
Bushels salt . . .	151,162		

Herrings cured, gutted . . .	brls.	353,684	
„ „ ungutted . . „		63,280	
		<hr/>	416,964
„ „ branded . .			168,259
„ exported, gutted . „		218,429	
„ „ ungutted „		2,255	
		<hr/>	220,684
Cod, cured and dried . . .	cwts.	58,461	
„ „ pickled . . .	brls.	68,681	
„ exported, dried . . .	cwts.	14,754	
„ „ pickled . . .	„	67	
Number of fish taken or bought . . .	cwts.	500,164	
Ditto cured and dried . . .	„	15,496	
Fish taken or cured by crews of open boats . .		1,667,966	
Quantity cured and dried	cwts.	42,965	
Ditto pickled	brls.	6,467	

In the Report of the Commissioners for the Scotch Herring, &c. Fishery, for the year ending 5th April, 1827, Parl. Paper, No. 16, of 1828, they give us (p. 16,) a much more magnificent account of the quantity of fish caught; thus:—

Cod, ling, or hake, taken or purchased . .	3,730,962
„ cured, dried . . . cwts.	95,164
„ „ pickled . . . „	9,273

And 9925 barrels. The number of persons employed that season in the above description of fisheries was 79,794.

IRISH FISHERIES.—Tenth Report, 1829.

Decked vessels . . No.	353	White fish, marked for bounty.
Tonnage . . .	9,493	
Men	2,246	
Half-decked do. . .	711	Cod cwts.
Tonnage . . .	8,518	Ling „
Men	3,566	Hake „
Open sail-boats . .	2,373	Haddock . . . „
Men	11,936	Glassen . . . „
Row boats	9,174	Conger eel . . „
Men	45,673	Herrings, gutted with knife . . . brls.

Men employed, 63,421; and including curers and tradesmen, &c. &c., 74,478; (pp. 4—9). In their 9th Report the Commissioners (p. 8,) give us an idea of the value of these boats when they state, that the building of 38 new boats cost 50*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, or 13*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* each. This is thought to relate to half-decked vessels, as decked vessels must certainly cost more than 13*l.* The open boats every where may be averaged at 3*l.* to 4*l.* each.

BRITISH CHANNEL FISHERIES.

The Report of the Select Committee of 1833, p. 6, informs us that London is supplied to the extent of *one-third* with foreign fish. Turbot is permitted to be imported duty free. Four hundred boats are employed yearly on the Kentish coast catching sprats, for the purpose of making manure of them only; and by the close nets which they use, they destroy innumerable swarms of the spawn of fish. Turbot is chiefly caught by Dutch fishermen off their own coast (p. 16). The pilchard fishery, off the coast of Cornwall, employs 1000 boats, including Seine and draft boats; 3500 men at sea, and 5000 men and women ashore. The average export was 30,000 hhds. Before the withdrawal of the bounty (13,000*l.*) it was nearly double. Pilchards are exported to the Mediterranean. [The bounty paid on pilchards, 1826, was for 11,078 hhds., of 50 galls. each; Par. Pap. No. 181 of 1827.] The capital invested in the fisheries in Cornwall has been stated at 400,000*l.*

Lowestoff, according to the Select Committee, employs 70 boats, of 40 tons each, and a proportional number of men. According to the evidence of Alfred Fox, p. 40, hake weighs from 3 to 6 lbs.; and 100 different kinds of fish spawn on the coast of Cornwall. Brixham, Devonshire, according to the evidence of Walter Smith, p. 111, has a population of 10,000, chiefly engaged in and dependent upon fishing, with 112 vessels, from 20 to 30 tons; 70 from 4 to 8 tons; 17 or 18 from 10 to 20 tons; the crews 700. The smallest size boats have 2 to 3 hands each. Fish are destroyed by the recklessness of crews; he has seen thousands not longer than the width of a crown piece taken and destroyed. At Brixham, they cure

and salt whiting, and many thousands are sold in the neighbourhood, and to vessels calling as they pass the place.

Yarmouth, Folkstone, Hastings, &c.

According to the evidence of Thomas Hammond, p. 131, Yarmouth has 100 vessels (in the season sometimes nearly 40 or 50 more from the Yorkshire coast), 10 men and 1 boy in each, engaged in fishing. The number of persons directly employed at sea is from 4000 to 5000. Each boat costs from 600*l.* to 700*l.*; and the capital invested in all departments of the Yarmouth fishery is from 220,000*l.* to 250,000*l.* On their particular branch, they are only employed four months in the year, after which they go to Scotland to fish for green herrings, which are cured at Yarmouth. The boats go from 20 to 50 miles off the coast to fish. One boat shoots 11 score of nets, the extent when placed is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. The Neapolitan market could take from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels yearly. Sir Andrew Agnew's Sabbath Bill would, he thinks, "completely annihilate" the British fishing trade.

Folkstone.—The village of Folkstone, according to the evidence of Charles Golder, p. 43, employs 20 sail, with 200 men and boys, and 33 trawling boats, from 5 to 8 tons each. Great quantities of sprats are caught, and sent to the London market. The price is 1*s.* per bushel, or 20*s.* the ton. Many thousand tons are taken for manure only. The French boats come within one league, often within one mile of the shore; has seen 150 French boats within sight on that coast at one time; and has also seen many of them take away 25 lasts (10,000 fish each) in the space of four hours. The tonnage employed in the fishing trade at Folkstone has decreased from 2650 to 500 tons (Evidence, W. K. Brown); and the price of these fish has fallen in the London market from the former price, from 21*s.* to 40*s.*; to 12*s.* and 16*s.* (Evidence, John Lewes.) The French fishermen in that part of the channel are treble in number to the British. Boulogne alone has from 200 to 300 vessels. (Evidence, T. Knight, p. 61.)

Hastings.—According to the Evidence of William Breach, p. 72, Hastings has in the fishery 60 vessels, 240 men, &c.; the number was formerly double; they formerly sent to

London, in one year, 400 loads; they now send from 30,000 to 40,000 daily by luggage vans to the same market, fish, herrings, and mackerel. The number of men now employed is not above one to *five* of the number employed formerly. According to the evidence of F. Tapling, p. 87, the value of a Hastings cart-load of mackerel, drawn by two horses, is from 20*l.* to 30*l.*

Barking.—According to the evidence of Samuel Hewit, p. 102, &c. Barking fishery is chiefly confined to the cod fishing; has 120 vessels, 600 tons, an increase of one-third since the war. The fish are caught principally off the Lincolnshire coast, but sometimes off the Dogger Bank. Several Dutch vessels come to Gravesend; in 1832 there were 13. They make 40 voyages, each with 20 *score* of turbot, or 400 fish each. Barking fishery employs 700 men and boys. William Harnes said, the return for turbot sent to the London market was only 3*l.* 10*s.* per score. Sometimes a large fish brought as little as a small one. He considers the price to the fisherman, on an average of all that is caught, to be only *one penny* per lb.

Emsworth, Chichester, &c.

Thomas Jones, p. 122, informs us that the oyster fisheries in these places employ from 120 to 140 boats, with two hands in each. Emsworth people exported to Essex and Kent for the London market, 500 bushels of oysters per day, during a period of six weeks. Some oyster beds are from 300 to 400 yards wide, and *five miles* in length. The oysters should not be taken away under 2½ inches wide each. Nevertheless, "*hundreds of millions*" less than that are taken away by smacks; from 10 to 30 tons each burden, in order to place on beds in other places. Charles Mart, p. 127, says, sometimes 30 smacks at one time are laying in sight, engaged in taking up, to remove oysters to other places; and while engaged in this labour, at all seasons, but more especially at improper seasons, they destroy vast multitudes of the fish by crushing and breaking them rudely upon the rocks and otherwise, and multitudes die after they are taken up. He has seen, some time ago, when 27 smacks came up in proper season, that besides

supplying all the neighbourhood, these have carried away oysters to the value of 1600*l*. According to the Evidence of William Hammond, (p. 132,) a Yarmouth vessel of 40 or 50 tons considers 25 to 30 lasts a good catch. Nine score of nets are furnished for one voyage. The French boats, he adds, are in general larger than the British, and are about 100 tons burthen, with from 25 to 30 men in each.

These references may tend to show the reader the value and the importance of British fisheries. The data supplied for oysters, indefinite as that is, must tend to show the great value of that branch alone, when we reflect upon the vast number that is caught and consumed annually. Of this I can find no account; but looking at the consumption of foreign oysters by the importation for one year—(in 1833 the importation was 17,893 bushels, duty 1*s*. 6*d*. each)—and taking the consumption of British oysters at ten times the quantity, we shall perhaps not be far from the truth.

It must be observed that, as regards England, we are still without any details of the fishery on her coasts from the Wash to Berwick, and from the Land's End to the Solway Frith, along the West coast: taking the whole, however, into account, we may set down the number of persons employed in and dependent upon the fishery, as under:—

Scotland, including English herring (fresh) . .	83,293
Ireland	74,478
For all England, say	140,229
Total persons	298,000

Of this number there is about 200,000 at sea; and if we take this number, according to the Yarmouth scale, to determine the capital employed in the fishery, which we may reasonably and fairly do, it will stand as under:—

$$5000 : 235,000 :: 200,000 \text{ ANSWER } . \text{ £}9,400,000$$

And looking at the amazing tonnage which, under the foregoing heads, we have enumerated, and the produce which we are about to consider, the amount of capital here taken is probably not materially wrong.

From a Parliamentary Return, Paper, p. 271, of 1824, we have the quantity of the following kinds of fish brought by water into London, in 1833, by 3827 vessels, making, by their repeated voyages, 82,000 vessels:—

	No.		No.
Cod fish . . .	439,849	Turbot . . .	91,734
Herrings . . .	3,118,127	Salmon—boxes . .	30,532
Mackerel . . .	3,076,000	Sprats—bush. . .	57,159
Lobsters . . .	1,954,300	Soles—bush. . .	18,689
Whitings . . .	91,544	Maids, Plaice, &c. .	58,853
Haddocks . . .	477,703		

N.B.—20,000 tons are yearly brought by land carriage.

The aggregate value of which, as put from the hands of the takers to the retailers, could not be less than 650,000*l.*; thus—

Cod fish . . .	£32,988	<i>Brought forward</i>	£170,388
Herrings . . .	14,992	Turbot . . .	46,325
Mackerel . . .	20,000	Sprats . . .	2,857
Lobsters . . .	97,715	Soles . . .	36,500
Whitings . . .	763	Maids, Plaice, &c. .	87,810
Haddocks . . .	3,930	Salmon . . .	315,320
		<i>Carried forward</i>	£170,388
		Total . . .	£659,200

Since that period, also, the population of London is not only increased by *one-sixth*, but the consumption of fish in it is more than increased in proportion. Taking these two facts together, the consumption of fish in London is at present, oysters included, probably not short of 1,000,000*l.* This proportion for the United Kingdom would give 12,000,000*l.* yearly. But all places do not consume equal to London; while, on the other hand, some consume, exclusive of export, still more. Take, for example, the quantity of cod fish:—London consumed, in 1823, 439,849, or we shall say, in 1834, 600,000: then the number caught exceeds by 2,000,000. Take, again, herrings:—London consumed, in 1823, 3,120,000; in 1834, say 4,200,000. The number caught and cured, was 416,964 brls., or 500,356,800. Add to this the prodigious consumption of fresh

herrings, in season, over all the provinces. No estimate can be formed of this; but the number must be enormous. The facility which steam navigation now gives, is so great, that hundreds of boxes of fine fresh herrings, caught in the upper part of Lochfine, at three o'clock, A.M., are in Glasgow that afternoon; and, by means of canal boats, in Edinburgh by four o'clock next morning, and quite ready for the breakfast of her citizens. It would not be at all surprising if the number of herrings consumed fresh are equal to those which are cured; and when we reflect that the fresh are sold, at least, at 1*d.* each, we shall have a sum altogether surprising. Take, again, pilchards, none of which go to the London market, even at the reduced catch, 30,000 hhds., or 57,000,000 yearly. We have seen that the fisheries for Scotland were estimated, by a very accurate writer, to have produced 1,300,000*l.* This amount is now most certainly greatly increased, while, even at this proportion to the United Kingdom, the amount would be 15,600,000*l.* Taking every thing into account, and including fish exported, I believe the produce of the British fisheries, by sea and land, is not overrated at 12,000,000*l.* yearly.

MINES AND MINERALS, &c.

This is a most important head of British production, and belonging wholly to the land, and strictly and correctly speaking, agricultural. In our estimation of the value of the land, the value of the capital in all these branches has been taken according to the property-tax valuation of 1815. The subject now under consideration is the produce of these yearly. It will, on investigation, turn out to be an amount altogether wonderful. We shall first take Tin. Here we have certain data to guide us. The Tables of Revenue and Population, Part 3*d.*, p. 204, give us the quantity and value produced in Great Britain, viz. in Cornwall and Devonshire, thus:—

Cwts.	24,989	1	0	exported . . .	£128,693
„	58,273	0	15	home consumption	300,105
Cwts.	83,262	1	15		£428,798

The same authority, p. 194, gives us the quantity and value of Copper produced in Cornwall and Wales; viz. ore, 151,401 tons, value 938,708*l.*; and of Metal, the quantity and value by the prices of the day stand thus:—

Exported	Cwts. 156,233	£859,281
Home consumption . .	„ 108,967	599,310
Total		£1,458,591

The next article is Lead. Here our data is not so explicit. Scotland, twenty years ago, produced, according to the statistical account given in Chalmers' *Caledonia*, already quoted, lead to the value of 130,000*l.* The amount and value has not increased. *Tables Rev. and Pop.*, Part 4th, p. 69, give the quantity of British lead, lead ore, &c. exported, in 1834, 10,411 tons, 13 cwts. 14 lbs.; and in p. 205 the quantity of British lead and shot exported in 1834 is given, 8672 tons, declared value, 142,513*l.*; but the price of lead is fully 20*l.* per ton; and the total value of all kinds exported must be about 200,000*l.* The number of lead mines in Cumberland were 102, the produce 4598 tons. The plumbago or black lead mine produced yearly 3000*l.* In Cardiganshire there are numerous lead mines, and also in Caermarthen. Wanlock-head mines, Dumfries-shire, produced, in 1809, lead 980 tons. In the county of Durham there are 86 lead mines. The quantity of lead exported from the port of Newcastle was 7000 tons. Leadhills, Lanarkshire, produce 18,000 bars, 9 stones each. In Cornwall there are several lead mines.

Considering what the home consumption must be, the value of lead produced yearly in the United Kingdom, according to the price when it is put into the hands of the general merchant, will amount to at least 1,000,000*l.*

Next, we must consider the produce of quarries of all descriptions; viz. stone, lime, marble, slate, &c. Whoever considers the number of houses building in this country, the bridges, docks, and various works, public and private, will, at a glance, perceive that the produce of this branch altogether attached to the land must be indeed very great. The data to enable us to judge of this is not very definite; still a general view of the matter, and a few facts, may enable us to approximate

it. Under this head we may include bricks, which, being the produce of the soil alone, strictly speaking, belong to it. According to the Tables of Rev. and Pop., Part 4th, p. 25., the number made in the United Kingdom was 1,180,161,228, value at least 2,360,000*l*. (duty, 339,202*l*.) According to the Tables of Rev. and Pop., Part 3d, p. 323, the quantity of stone carried on the Grand Canal, Dublin, in 1831, was 22,069 tons. From Parl. Paper, No. 314, of 1823, we find that the duty on slate and stone, carried coastways, in 1823, for Great Britain, was—

Slate	£36,982	2	9½
Stone	24,543	0	0½

Total £61,525 2 10½

Duty, 25 per cent., gives . . £262,500 value.

The quantity of stone bottles made in the United Kingdom in 1834 was, according to the Tables of Rev. and Pop., Part 4th, p. 29, 16,911 cwts., which may also be considered as the produce of the land. The quantity of rock salt now exported from Liverpool, the produce of the Cheshire salt mines, is stated to be 380,000 tons per annum. The whole produce of quarries of every description cannot be taken at less than 4,000,000*l*., and probably amounts to a still larger sum.

The crystals sent from Banffshire in 1811 were worth 2000*l*. The rent of coal and iron mines in Brecknockshire, in 1807, were 2000*l*. From the town of Caernarvon the export of copper ore is considerable, and of slate 50,000*l*. yearly. The profit on the slate quarries in the county of Caernarvon is stated at 15,000*l*. per annum. In Dorsetshire there are two kinds of freestone, 300 persons employed in one kind, exporting 39,000 tons; and there is also exported 20,000 tons of potter's clay. There are 11,000 tons of salt made yearly in the county of Durham. Near Briarly, Glamorganshire, is most abundant with limestone. In Lanarkshire, the lime produced is estimated at 12,000*l*., employing 260 labourers. The rent, in the middle war, of mines, quarries, limeworks, works, and manufactories, were, in 1834, 65,509*l*. Durton and Kingsthorpe Limeworks, Northamptonshire, produce and sell 30,000 quarters yearly. The annual produce of quarries in Edinburghshire was

estimated, 13 years ago, at 10,000*l*. (Chalmers' *Caled.* vol. ii. p. 739.) The lime annually used as manure in Renfrewshire, is estimated at 12,000*l*. The potteries in Staffordshire are well known, and occupy a district of 10 miles square. So far back as 1785 there were 20,000 persons employed, directly, in them; a small number compared to the total number to which these 20,000 gave employment. The coal strata in Staffordshire is 50,000 acres in extent.

There are 30,000 miles of turnpike roads in Great Britain, the very stone metal to keep which in repair, without thinking of the value of what was required in making this extent of road, cannot be less than 900,000*l*. yearly, being, labour included, at the rate of 30*l*. per mile. To this we must add the proportion for the roads in Ireland, from one-third to one-half the sum so expended in Great Britain.

COALS.

The next important article under this head is coals, and a most important one indeed it is, and the amount altogether wonderful. Our data to determine the production and consumption of coal is more numerous than we had for some of the other productions, and is, in fact, such as the result can be ascertained without any material error. First, we have the Tables of Rev. and Pop. Part 3d, p. 208, which gives the whole quantity of coal sent coastways, for 1832, 6,224,125 tons. The quantity carried to and consumed in London, of the above, was, in 1834, 2,080,457 tons (Part 4th, p. 76). Mr. Buddle, in his evidence before the Committee on the Coal Trade (Lords, 1829, pp. 54, &c.), states that the Newcastle coal-trade employs, above and below ground, 12,000 persons, and on the river Wear 9000 persons, and 21,000 on digging coal and in placing it on board ship. The number of ships in the Newcastle coal-trade was then 1400, carrying each 220 chaldrons to London, manned with 15,000 seamen and boys. The coal-boat men and trimmers amounted to 2000; altogether in the Newcastle district 38,000; and, in London, lightermen, factors, agents, &c., 7000 more. That, of course, does not include the number of persons employed in other ports, discharging ships, &c.

This gentleman also stated that the quantity of coal carried yearly on canals in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Staffordshire, was 4,078,508 chaldrons, (p. 59,) or 5,401,063 tons, wholly unconnected with Newcastle trade and produce; and he further estimated the consumption of coal, in iron furnaces and Cornwall mines, at 3,000,000 tons; and also that the consumption of the manufactories was yearly, 3,500,000 chaldrons of inland coal, or 4,550,000 tons. In this he certainly does not exceed when we consider the number of steam-engines in the different factories and manufactories in this country. In the cotton-trade alone there are, according to the Reports of the Factory Commissioners, 30,823 horse-power, consuming, at 15 hours per day, 1,561,576 tons of coals. Mr. Buddle estimates the capital invested in the coal-trade, in the Newcastle district, at 2,000,000*l.*; and Mr. Taylor, (p. 78,) states the production in the Tyne and Wear, yearly, at nearly 4,000,000 tons. The consumption in steam-boats was, in 1835, as we shall see in detail when we come to inquire into the value of capital invested in that description of shipping, in round numbers 3,000,000 tons of coal, yearly. With these data, it is considered unnecessary to go more into detail; there are, moreover, several ways of bringing out the production and consumption of coal in the United Kingdom, but they all approximate so nearly in the general result, that I shall content myself with the following fair, short, and simple statement.

It may be necessary to observe, that where coal is generally consumed, the consumption of these districts of the kingdom cannot be less than what it is in London, and in almost every district, more especially in these numerous districts and counties where coal is produced and more readily accessible, that the consumption must exceed the consumption of London. But let London stand as the scale for the estimating the consumption of the population of the United Kingdom, which is fair, because London has no extra consumption in manufactures and furnaces beyond what is in the general work of the various districts of the kingdom; and striking off the population above 20,000,000, as consuming peat instead of coal, we shall have, first, the consumption of the population, and next, from the

other data noticed, the general consumption of the United Kingdom, thus:—

2,000,000 : 2,080,457 :: 20,000,000.—Ans. 20,804,570.

Then the total consumption would stand thus:—

	Tons.
Consumption, population	20,804,570
Ditto, iron furnaces	3,000,000
Ditto, manufactories *	4,550,000
Steam-boats on water	3,000,000
Exported to all parts beyond sea . .	615,255
Total	31,969,825

To this we must add the quantity and value of peat or turf consumed by the remaining 5,000,000 of population. It is exceedingly great; but there is no accurate data to determine it. According to the Tables of Rev. and Pop. Part 3d, p. 323, the quantity carried on the Grand Canal, Dublin, was, in 1831, 47,965 tons; and if we take the value of turf consumed yearly, when brought to the fire-side, at 2,000,000*l.*, we are probably not wide of the mark. The price, in Dublin, is 15*s.* per ton; and there are imported into Dublin by canal-boats, 50,000 tons. Com. of Public Works, Ireland, 1835, p. 216, &c. says,—“ There is as much bog in Ireland as would supply the present inhabitants, of 7,500,000, with fuel for 2032 years, $1,760^2 \times 7 = 21,683,200$.

• The Convention of Harrisburgh, United States, so often alluded to, gives the steam power for Great Britain, in 1820, at 320,000 horses, performing the work of 2,240,000 men. This power, admitting it worked only 15 hours each day, would require 7,987,000 tons of coals. Many of the engines work much more; and it is also to be taken into account, that since that period the steam power in Great Britain, particularly as regards steam-boats, has been very greatly increased, and which will make the consumption of coals more than what is here stated. We may safely take the steam-power in the three kingdoms at 400,000 horses. This working, every day in the year, for the whole 24 hours of each day, would require 18,250,000 tons of coals; and making a deduction, by reducing the labour of each to 16 hours, we shall have 12,166,250 tons as the present yearly consumption of coals in Great Britain and Ireland by steam power, making above 2,000,000*l.* to add to the value, exclusive of the North American colonies, bringing the annual value of coals, &c. consumed, to 20,000,000*l.*

$$\frac{21,683,000}{5}; \quad 21,683,000 = 4,336,640 \times 7,031 =$$

30,490,915,840 tons, if compressed for 4064 years) allowing a consumption to each person of two tons per annum; the consumption of the cities of Great Britain being about one ton of coal to each inhabitant per year, and two tons of uncompressed peat is equal to a ton of coal, but if compressed, ton for ton, equal."

It must also be observed, on reference to the consumption of coals, that Mr. Buddle's estimate for manufactories is believed to be confined to England and Wales. It was observed, in the Committee (Lords) Coal Trade, that the glass-work at Leith consumed 40,000 tons annually, and that the consumption of Leith was 80,000 tons yearly. In that Committee, also, a general impression prevailed that the consumption of coal, in the United Kingdom, at that time (1829) was at least 30,000,000 tons yearly.* With these remarks we proceed to bring out the value of turf and coal consumed annually; remarking, and in order to show the value of the produce in coal, that above one-half of it is brought to 35s. per ton before it comes into the hands of the wholesale merchant, who gives it out to the consumer, as in London, and which would bring the value of coal, yearly, to nearly 40,000,000*l.*! But the charges necessary to make up this amount come properly under the heads of the proceeds of shipping and wages, and profits to coal-merchants, agents, and their labourers, &c.

Coals, 31,969,775 tons, at 10s. . . £15,984,887

Turf 2,000,000

Yearly value of coal and turf . . £17,984,887

Let us now bring the whole produce of mines and minerals, &c. into one table:—

Tin £428,798

Copper 1,458,591

Carried forward . . £1,887,389

* Sixteen thousand tons coals are sold annually in the small town of Sanquhar in Dumfriesshire.

<i>Brought forward</i>	. .	£1,887,389
Lead . . . . .	. .	1,000,000
Quarries of slate, stone, &c. . .	. .	4,000,000
Bricks and tiles . . . . .	. .	2,000,000
Coals and turf . . . . .	. .	17,984,887
Total . . . . .	. .	£26,872,276
Iron, (see subsequent page) . . .	. .	7,098,000
		<hr/> £33,970,276

Of the capital invested in the coal trade, and, in fact, in all these branches, we may form some idea when we find Mr. Buddle states that the capital invested in the coal trade, or rather coal production trade, of the Newcastle district (about one-eighth of the whole), was, in 1829, 2,000,000*l*. A farther proof of the above estimated consumption of coals is found in Dr. Clelland's Statistics of Glasgow. The quantity of coals brought into Glasgow, in 1831, was 561,049 tons: of these there were exported 124,000 tons; and for 355 engines, 7366 horse power, working each 15 hours per day, the consumption would be 212,783, leaving for the population 226,056 tons, rather more than a ton each, or a little greater than the average consumption of London, as I anticipated it would be. At this scale, the consumption of the population of the United Kingdom, limiting the coal consumers to 20,000,000, as above, would be thus:—

200,000 : 226,056 :: 20,000,000—Ans. 22,665,400 tons;
or 1,850,880 tons above what the London scale brought it to be—a proof of the general accuracy of both. Scotland, moreover, was calculated by the statistical writer referred to in Chalmers' Caledonia, Vol. III., to have consumed coals to the value, at that time, of 833,333*l*.

IRON.

The next important branch of agricultural production—for so we may call all that which belongs to the soil—is iron, perhaps one of the most important of the whole, considering the

use that it is of to every thing else. The quantity produced in England and Wales was, in 1817, as under:—

Staffordshire	. 75 furnaces,	216,000 tons.
Shropshire	. . 34 „	78,000 „
South Wales	. 90 „	272,000 „
North Wales	. 12 „	24,000 „
Yorkshire	. . 24 „	43,000 „
Derbyshire	. . 14 „	20,000 „
Scotland	. . 18 „	36,000 „

Totals . 267 furnaces. 689,000 tons.

Since that period the number and quantity has very greatly increased. In Scotland, the quantity produced in 1824, from 21 furnaces was 55,000 tons, and in 1835 the quantity produced from 29 furnaces was 75,000 tons, and six additional furnaces, near Glasgow, were in preparation in 1835, which, finished, would produce 13,000 tons more. If the quantity produced in England is on the same ratio to Scotland, as there is every reason to believe has been the case, then the quantity would first have stood, in 1817, (correcting the first account for Scotland,) 707,000 tons; and the proportionate increase in all, to and with 20,000 tons in Scotland, would be thus:—

55,000 : 20,000 :: 654,000. Ans. 456,000 tons ;
making altogether—

707,000

20,000

456,000=1,183,000, at £6, £7,098,000.

Or the amount may be more plainly and concisely stated, thus:—

Staffordshire	. . . 75 furnaces,	216,000 tons.
Shropshire	. . . 34 „	78,000 „
South Wales	. . . 90 „	272,000 „
North Wales	. . . 12 „	24,000 „
Yorkshire	. . . . 24 „	43,000 „
Derbyshire	. . . . 14 „	20,000 „
England and Wales	. . . . .	653,000 „
Scotland, 1824,	. . 21 furnaces,	55,000 „
Do. increase to 1835	. 8 „	20,000 „
Increase, England, in same proportion		456,000 „

Total 1,184,000 tons.

About three-tenths of the iron produced in Great Britain is of a quality suitable to the foundry, which is all consumed in Great Britain, with the exception of a small quantity exported to France and America. The other seven-tenths is made into bars, rods, sheets, &c., of which a considerable quantity is exported to all parts of the world; and to enable us to judge of the home consumption, the following is the quantity of British iron exported under the different heads into which it is classed in 1834.

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
British bar iron	70,809	2	0	16	1,406,872	0	0
„ bolt and rod iron	9,154	3	0	25			
„ pig iron	21,788	1	0	0			
„ cast iron	13,870	3	0	20			
„ ironware	398	0	0	11			
„ wrought iron, nails	5,005	1	0	18			
„ ditto anchors	1,941	15	2	27			
„ ditto hoops	12,046	7	1	2			
„ all other sorts except } ordnance	20,947	6	2	17			
„ old iron	497	1	3	0	1,485,233	1	1
„ unwrought steel	1,709	2	1	23			
„ hardware and cutlery,	16,275	12	1	10	1,485,233	1	1
Totals	174,441	1	10	11	£2,892,105	1	1

(Tables Rev. and Pop. Part 4th, pp. 67, 68, 204.)

In 1827 the quantity exported was, in all, 104,547 tons, showing an increase in eight years, in exports, of considerably more than *one-third*; while it will be readily acknowledged that the home consumption trade has fully kept pace with the foreign, while the quantity exported shows that *four-fifths* of the quantity produced remains to be used, and is used, at home. The quantity exported in hardware and cutlery, in 1827, was 12,443 tons, value 1,392,879*l.*; which, when we think of the amazing quantity of these two descriptions of iron manufactures that are made and used in the United Kingdom, it will give the reader some idea of the prodigious amount to which the iron remaining for home consumption may be raised.

The evidence of Samuel Matthews, (p. 579,) says it requires

a capital of 150,000*l.* to produce 300 tons of pig iron weekly.—(Committee of Commerce, &c. 1833.) The evidence of Anthony Hill, (p. 609,) says—Plymouth Iron-works, near Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, requires 100,000*l.* capital to construct iron-works capable of producing 200 tons bar iron per week. Has seven furnaces; employs, directly, 1500 men—4500 dependent on works; pays, in wages, from 5000*l.* to 6000*l.* monthly; wages, per week,—miners, 12*s.*; colliers, 11*s.* to 12*s.*; fillers (assistants to ditto), 10*s.*; rollers, 18*s.* to 20*s.*; founders, 17*s.* to 18*s.*; masons, 16*s.*; carpenters, 16*s.*, &c. The evidence of Samuel Walker, (pp. 570, 571.)—Gospel Oak-work, produce 12,000 tons annually; employs 1200 to 1500 persons; generally paid by ton; pig iron 4*l.*, bar iron 5*l.* 15*s.* in 1833.

At the previous rate, calculation, and estimate, the capital invested in the iron trade will be, taking production, 1,100,000 tons, thus:—156,000 : 150,000 :: 1,100,000. Ans. 11,000,000*l.* nearly, or at 1,180,000 tons. = 11,450,000*l.*, which is probably near the truth.

TIMBER.

The next and last article of the produce of the land which we have to notice, is Timber. The produce from it must be very great; but, unfortunately, we have no definite data to determine what that is. When we, however, look at the quantities of all kinds of timber which is imported into this country, a very large proportion of which is still British production, and consider the enormous quantity—for enormous it must be—of timber which is used annually in this country for ship-building, public and private, for houses in towns, for manufactories, for agricultural implements of all kinds, &c. &c.; and when we look at the number of forests in Scotland, the lovely face of Old England, covered with plantations—trees, her native oak, we may see at a glance that the produce of British timber, the produce of the soil, is exceedingly great. The number of ships built in 1834, including our foreign possessions, was, in tonnage, 148,120 tons. The number of acres of land in the United Kingdom, in woods and trees, cannot be fewer than 1,000,000, and their produce yearly can hardly be over-estimated at 3,000,000*l.*

Clackmananshire has 500 acres of natural woods, and 2000 acres of plantation. In the county of Dunbarton, 12,000 acres are covered with copsewood, besides extensive plantations. In Dorsetshire there are 18,154 acres in wood. In Gloucestershire there is the famous Forest of Dean, 40,000 acres, which formerly supplied 1000 tons of ship timber annually. In Invernesshire there are 15,000 acres covered with natural firs, while in other parts the extent of woods are not reckoned by acres, but by miles. In the county of Middlesex there are 3000 acres in woods and copses. Montgomeryshire is exceedingly well wooded. In Nairnshire there are 4000 acres of natural woods, and 6000 acres in plantations. In Northamptonshire there is the Rockingham Forest, nearly 20 miles, in one unbroken chain of woodland. In Oxfordshire there is Whichwood Forest, 6720 acres. In another county there is the noble forest of Windsor. In Rosshire there is Asraig Forest, 20 miles in length. In Roxburghshire there are 800 acres in natural woods, and 5000 acres in plantations. In Stirlingshire there are 13,000 acres in natural woods, and 10,000 in plantations. In Renfrewshire, (Chambers' Caledonia, vol. iii.) the plantations are numerous and valuable, some estimated worth 30,000*l*. In Somersetshire there are 20,000 acres in woods and plantations. In Staffordshire we find Needwood Forest, 10,000 acres. In Sussex there are about 170,000 to 180,000 acres in woodland—the timber so fine and valuable that it is preferred in the navy. In the Isle of Wight there are very large woods; Wootten and Quarrs alone, 1100 acres. Eamoore Forest, Somersetshire, 8 miles north to south, and 10 to 12 miles east to west.

Let us now bring the produce of the land into one general table:—

Grain of all sorts	£134,000,000 *
Potatoes	20,000,000
<i>Carried forward</i> . £154,000,000	

* The consumption of flour in starch and sizing, yearly, is very great. Mr. Scot, in his evidence to the Agricultural Committee of 1836, Part 1st, p. 36, estimates it, in the manufacturing districts, at *one-fourth* of the whole consumption. For the whole kingdom it may thus amount to *one-sixth* part!

<i>Brought forward</i>	154,000,000
Horses, keep, &c.	53,936,487
Cattle and sheep, butchers' meat	58,283,759
Swine ditto	21,000,000
Poultry	3,000,000
Milk, butter, and cheese . . .	32,500,000
Straw used as thatch, &c. . . .	8,000,000
Manure, animal	59,860,000
Wool, British	13,979,166
Vegetables and fruits	16,000,000
Hops and seeds	2,000,000
Flax and hemp	2,500,000
Fisheries	12,000,000
Mines and minerals	33,970,276
Timber	3,000,000

Grand Total . . . £474,029,688 *

I take the head manure as including under it the value of hay, straw, turnips, grass, &c. &c., as the most moderate and reasonable mode of ascertaining their value; their further use and additional value being included under the labours and produce of horses, cows, &c. Besides the land already noticed as cultivated in grain, and allowing two millions of acres for

* In proof that this estimation is not materially wrong, I take from Chalmers' Caledonia (vol. iii. pp. 8, 18,) the following summary for Scotland, drawn up by a judicious calculation upwards of 20 years ago, thus:—

Produce of land yearly, including live stock	£23,261,155
Value of coal consumed	833,333
Ditto lime manufactured	375,000
Ditto iron smelted	229,930
Ditto lead	130,000
Other miscellaneous articles	30,000
Value of fisheries	1,300,000

Grand Total £26,159,418

Rent, taken at £5,041,379

Remains, including expense of cultivation 21,118,039

Taxable rental of land and houses, in 1815, was . . . £6,285,389

Whoever looks at this, and recollects the higher value which agricultural produce, &c. bears in England, and that Scotland, by the scale of population, is exactly one-twelfth of the three kingdoms, will at once ascertain the general accuracy of the estimate here taken.

potatoes, there will remain nearly four *millions* more for turnips, hay, &c. exclusive of *meadow hay*, which, at an average of only 15*l.* per acre, would be 60,000,000*l.* There is, however, a considerable portion of the articles above alluded to, straw, for example, not used so as to be convertible into manure, such as thatch for houses and cottages, &c. &c. in many places, and which ought to be added to the value of agricultural produce; but the amount of this, and other similar things, it is impossible to ascertain accurately, though it must be very considerable. The first Agricultural Report of 1836 may give us some idea of the sum. Mr. Sherborn (p. 92, &c.) tells us that wheat straw is worth, including the expense of conveying it 13 miles to the London market, 75*s.* per acre. There being 5,000,000 acres of wheat in the United Kingdom, the value of wheat straw *only*, at this rate, will be 18,750,000*l.*!

The value of grass, hay, &c. &c. it is difficult to estimate accurately—that it is great, is obvious. The following is another mode of showing the value of agricultural productions; and while it forms a check upon the preceding account, it shows, under heads Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11, the probable value of the articles alluded to exceed, by 12,102,588*l.*, the amount taken in Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10, of the preceding Table:—

Grain and potatoes	£154,000,000
Horses—grass-food, &c. less quantity of grain	31,000,000
Keep, yearly, of 15,000,000 cattle, at 7 <i>l.</i>	105,000,000
Ditto, ditto, of say 51,000,000 sheep, at 11 <i>s.</i>	28,050,000
Ditto pigs, 18,270,000 at 26 <i>s.</i>	23,752,500
Ditto poultry	7,000,000
Vegetables, fruits, and hops	18,000,000
Flax, hemp, and timber	5,500,000
Mines and minerals	34,000,000
Fisheries	12,000,000
Add manure, animal	59,860,000
Grand Total, this way	£478,162,500

Having thus seen the immense produce annually raised from the soil in all its branches, it may be worth while to look into the extent and magnitude of the power which produces it.

Without including fisheries, and mines and minerals, at least as regards the latter, in the small degree that the power of the horse is applied on them, which is not very great, the power directly applied to agriculture will stand thus:—

Class 1. Occupants, &c. male persons	1,015,111	
„ 2 & 3. Do. labourers, do. do.	1,464,608	
		2,479,719*
Exclusive of aid from farmers' families.		
Horses, 1,609,178, each equal to six men	. . .	9,655,068
Oxen, say 500,000, each equal to five men	. . .	2,500,000
Add 2,480,111 females, equal to men	. . .	1,860,083
Total equal to men	. . . . .	16,494,870

From the Report of the Factory Commissioners, and the summary of these, given in Part 4th Tables of Rev. and Pop., we have the total number of factories at work in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in cotton, wool, silk, and flax, to be 3160; and the total number of persons employed, directly, in them, males and females of all ages, viz. 355,373, a very large portion (50,000) of whom, especially about the former, are children. We have also the total number of steam engines and water wheels, by which these factories are worked; and these each, again, given in the number and horse power to each. There are, however, upwards of 600 factories, chiefly woollen, where the power employed is not stated; but having the number of persons employed in these, we can approximate sufficiently nearly for our purpose the total number, and the number of horses' power to the whole, both in steam and water, and which may be stated at 54,500 horse power in steam, and 18,000 in water,—together, 72,500 horse power, or equal to 435,000

* The number of families directly employed in agriculture, (Tables Rev. and Pop., Part 3d, pp. 438, 446,) is 1,825,473, say 9,100,000 souls. The whole steam power employed in Great Britain was estimated in 1820, from accurate information (see Convention Harrisburgh, p. 6), at 320,000 horse power, performing the work of 2,240,000 men. Since that period the power, particularly in steam-boats, has considerably increased, and may now reach 400,000 horse power; still, all combined, is greatly inferior (*almost one-third*) to the power which is employed in, and applied to agriculture.

men. How little are these numbers, united, compared to the vast power *directly* applied in agricultural labours! The investigation and consideration of this subject has led to the disclosure of the curious fact, that however manufactories and mechanical powers may concentrate themselves in particular districts of the country, still that the extent and power of the whole will only be in the ratio of the extent required for the general population and their wants and labours, whether applied to home or foreign markets. This is distinctly proved by Dr. Clelland's Statistics of Glasgow, 1831. Then the Doctor states the number of steam engines in Glasgow and its suburbs, including steam boats, to be 355, with the power of 7366 horses, or about 20 each. In the above general reference to the United Kingdom, we have seen the total power employed in all descriptions of factories to be, exclusive of steam boats, say 73,000. Now the Doctor's data includes steam boats; and with these the whole comes out thus, for the United Kingdom:—

202,000 : 7,366 :: 24,000,000. Ans. 87,500 horse power.

The Tables of Rev. and Pop., Part 3d, taken from the Population Returns of 1831, together with the above tables, take away in a most reprehensible manner a prodigious number of persons from the account of agriculture. In classes, we shall say 5, 6, and 7, the number of males 20 years of age and upwards, in the United Kingdom, is given. In these classes, No. 5 includes persons in "Retail trade, or in handicraft, as masters or workmen, and shopmen, journeymen, apprentices," &c.: No. 6, "Capitalists, bankers, professional and other educated men:" No. 7, "Labourers, employed in labour not agriculture," such as "miners, fishermen, boatmen, excavators of canals, road makers, toll collectors, or labourers employed by the three preceding classes," (viz. No. 4, manufacturers, &c.)—the numbers, it is repeated, stand thus:—

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
No. 5 . .	964,177	43,226	152,464	298,838	
6 . .	179,983	5,204	29,243	61,514	
7 . .	500,950	31,570	76,191	89,876	
Totals .	1,645,110	80,000	257,898	450,228	=2,433,236

Of this prodigious number of effective men, it is notorious to every unprejudiced individual, and to every one who will, in fact, take the trouble to inspect the Population Returns, that greatly above one-half of these classes, together with their families, are directly and immediately connected with agriculture, and dependent upon it and the proceeds of it in every way and for every thing; while even of the manufacturing and producing power and population, we shall by and by see, when we come to consider our home and foreign trade, that, on an average, *four-fifths* work for the supply of agriculture and agriculturists, directly or remotely engaged in that pursuit. Whole districts and towns in the United Kingdom attest these facts; and where the population, of every rank and profession, depend only on agriculture, and work only for its supply, &c. Let us allude more particularly to the official classification:

Population Classes.—Census 1831.

QUEST. 8.—How many males, upwards of 20 years old, are employed in manufacture, or in making manufacturing machinery, [but not including labourers in warehouses, porters, and messengers, who are to be included in a separate class?]

QUEST. 11. *This Question applies to Nos. 4 and 5.*

QUEST. 9.—How many males, upwards of 20 years old, are employed in retail trade, or in handicraft, as masters, shopmen, journeymen, apprentices, or in any capacity requiring skill in the business; *but including labourers, porters, messengers, &c. who are to be included in a subsequent class? This Question applies to No. 5.*

QUEST. 10.—How many males, upwards of 20 years old, are employed as wholesale merchants, bankers, capitalists, professional men, artists, architects, factors, clerks, surveyors, and other educated men? And in answering this Question, you will include generally persons maintaining themselves otherwise than by manufacture, trade, or bodily labour. *Applies to Class 6.*

QUEST. 11.—How many males, upwards of 20 years old, are miners, fishermen, boatmen, excavators of canals, road makers, toll collectors, or labourers, employed by persons of the three preceding classes, (8, 9, 10,) or otherwise employed in

any kind of bodily labour, excepting agriculture; labourers in agriculture having already been entered in their proper places. *This Question applies to Class No. 7.*

QUEST. 12.—How many other males, 20 years old, (not being taxable servants under the next Question,) have not been included in any of the foregoing classes, viz. retired tradesmen, superannuated labourers, and males diseased in any way? *This Question applies to Class No. 8.*

Population. Census, 1831.—Distinctions.

Males, Twenty Years old and upwards.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	TOTAL.
1. Agriculture—Occupiers employing labourers	141,460	19,728	25,887	95,339	282,414
2. „ Ditto . . not ditto	94,883	19,966	53,966	564,274	733,089
3. „ Labourers employed in agricul.	744,407	55,468	87,292	567,441	1,355,608
4. Manufactures—In manufactures, or making machinery for ditto }	314,106	6,218	83,993	25,746	430,063
5. In retail trade, as handicrafts, as masters or workmen }	964,177	43,226	152,464	298,838	1,458,805
6. Capitalists, bankers, professional and other educated men }	179,983	5,204	29,203	61,514	275,904
7. Labourers employed in labour, not agricultural	500,950	31,571	76,191	89,876	698,588
8. Other males 20 years of age, except servants	189,389	11,180	34,930	110,595	346,094
Servants 20 years of age (males)	70,629	2,145	5,895	54,142	132,811
Ditto . . under 20 ditto (ditto)	30,777	1,179	2,599	44,600	79,155
Female Servants	518,705	42,274	109,512	253,155	923,646

(Tables, Rev. and Pop. Part 3d, pp. 438—447.)

Those selections relating to the male portion of the population of the United Kingdom, together with the preceding queries, taken from the Population Returns, will show how the population has been classed, and how unfairly too, for the agricultural interest. The vast proceeds from the labour of that interest, and the power and the capital employed by it, will show the considerate reader that a proportionate number of every one of the remaining classes are connected with, work for, and are dependent upon, that interest alone. Were we to take this at nearly *two-thirds*, or say *three-fifths* of the whole, we should not miscalculate greatly either way. A very great

proportion of the female population are attached to, and labour in the work of agriculture. The following, from the same authority, is the number and classification of the population in families and professions:—

Families.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Agriculture . . .	761,348	44,702	126,591	884,339
Trade & Manufactures	1,182,912	73,195	207,259	249,359
All other Families .	801,076	48,641	168,451	251,368
Totals	2,745,336	166,538	502,301	1,385,066

Population—Families employed in Great Britain, &c.

	Agriculture.	Trade & Manufactures.	All other Families.
England . . .	761,348	1,182,912	801,076
Wales . . .	73,195	44,702	48,641
Scotland . . .	126,591	207,259	168,451
Ireland . . .	884,329	249,359	251,368
Totals . . .	1,845,463	1,684,232	1,269,536

	Total Males, 20 years.	Servants. Males, 20 years.	Do. under do.	Female Servants.
England . . .	3,199,984	70,629	30,777	518,705
Wales . . .	194,706	2,145	1,179	42,274
Scotland . . .	549,821	5,895	2,599	109,512
Ireland . . .	1,867,765	54,142	44,600	253,155
Totals . . .	5,812,276	132,811	79,155	923,646

Exclusive of British Isles, Jersey, Guernsey, &c.—(Tables Rev. and Pop., Part 3d, pp. 438—446.)

The great preponderance of the land in the scale of real wealth over every thing else is well shown from the Returns of the Poor Rates, and the proportion paid by each interest. The amount for the year ending March, 1833, was as follows:—

England and Wales, Land	£5,434,890	7	0
„ Manorial profits, navig.	183,874	0	0
„ Dwelling-houses	2,635,257	11	0
„ Mills and factories	352,479	10	0
Total, 1832	£8,606,501	8	0

And which sum is a perpetual burden upon the land, and is, accordingly, just so much more additional value to it as the farmer pays the sum, in addition to his other rent; in short, it is the representative of so much more capital in the land, the property of the general poor; and which, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 30 years' purchase, the value of the other part, gives the additional capital in the land of England and Wales, of 163,046,700*l*.

Let us next consider what the yearly charge against the produce of the land will be at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the proprietor's capital, and 5 per cent. on other returns, and annual charges under different heads besides the landlord's rent, together with the wages and yearly expenses of that description; say thus—

Land alone, with timber, val. £2,140,337,820 at $3\frac{1}{2}$,	£74,911,825
Tithes, &c.	145,764,140
Manors, &c. &c.	119,820,930
	<hr/>
	265,585,070 at £5, 13,279,253
Farmer's capital	654,833,730 at £5, 32,741,686
Poor rates	5,434,890
Church rates and highway rates	2,700,000
Wages, supplies, &c. by farmer, yearly loss 5 per cent., charged for this in capital	187,338,000
Wages for females, add—(3 equal to 4 males)	29,362,944
Add tear and wear, dead stock, at the rate of 40 <i>l</i> . for 100 acres; 500,000 farms is	21,560,000
Wages to labourers and colliers about iron mines, say	7,000,000
Ditto . . ditto . . for persons in fisheries, &c.	9,000,000
Seed, one-tenth produce	15,400,000
Dung for lands, &c. &c.	59,860,000
	<hr/>
Totals	£458,588,598
Exclusive of charges for cutting timber,—for lime, shells, bone dust, &c. &c. for manure.	

PROPERTY IN HOUSES.

The next important part of British property that we come to is the property in houses, and which may be accounted

permanent property. This is very great. We have, it is fortunate, specific data to enable us to ascertain the amount and value of the most important portion of this. From the population returns we find that, in 1831, the number of houses in the United Kingdom was as under :—

Great Britain—inhabited . . .	2,850,937
„ uninhabited . . .	132,634
„ building . . .	27,327
Ireland . . . —inhabited . . .	1,429,816
„ uninhabited . . .	40,654
„ building . . .	15,308
British Isles—inhabited . . .	15,658
„ uninhabited . . .	697
„ building . . .	226
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Total inhabited	4,296,411
„ uninhabited	173,985
„ building	42,861
<hr/>	
	4,513,257

There is some difficulty in ascertaining the number of those that are attached to land, and the rental and value of which has already been estimated with the land. From the official Tables of Rev. and Pop., Part 3d, p. 61, &c. and other returns, we find, in 1833, there were exempted from house and window duty in Great Britain—

Cottages	1,230,343
From houses exempted from house duty	202,804
Shops exempted from window duty, 1824	59,495
Houses used for trade, and counting houses, ditto	2,463
Houses occupied by farm servants, ditto	1,330

The second and last numbers give, as it is believed, correctly the number of houses in Great Britain, inhabited by the mere tenants of the land above a low value of rent. For Ireland we must calculate in the ratio of one half more, as we have not the same data to determine the classes of houses in her

towns and provinces. Parl. Paper, No. 5, of 1833, gives the valuation or rental, and number of houses, in Dublin, viz.:—704,757*l.*, exclusive of the minister's money, payable 7285*l.* 6*s.* 9½*d.* This scale of Dublin corresponds well with rental so calculated and estimated for Great Britain. In 1803, when there was no house tax in Ireland, the hearth tax amounted to 78,117*l.* 18*s.* 9¼*d.*, which, at 4*s.* 6*d.* each, gives in number 347,168. (Parl. Paper, No. 392, of 1832.) According to the evidence of Mr. Glendinning, Agriculture Committee 1833, p. 363, the value of a house for a farm of ten acres was from 10*l.* to 15*l.*, and the houses for labourers was 30 to 40 feet long, and 12 to 15 feet broad, and quite comfortable. Mr. Joseph Holland informed the same Committee, p. 492, that the rent of cottages in Worcestershire was 75*s.* to 80*s.* per annum; and Mr. Charles Osborn stated, (p. 465,) that the rent of cottages in Hampshire was from 40*s.* to 50*s.* per annum. Mr. Sherborn, in his evidence to the Agricultural Committee, 1836, (1st Report,) states the rent of a cottage, furnished by a master, is estimated at 1*s.* 6*d.* per week; but when cottage servants have these, they pay at the rate of 6*l.* 10*s.* per annum. According to Parl. Paper, No. 53, of 1823, the number of cottages in England, under 5*l.* rent, exempted from window duty, was 639,228, and in Scotland 42,270. According to Parl. Paper, 367, of 1822, the cottage tax in Scotland yielded 7382*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, which, at 4*s.* 6*d.*, gave the number of cottages taxed in Scotland. These references tend to establish the great number of houses taxable and valuable. It moreover must be borne in mind, that the rate by which the tax was fixed was much below the real rental, and consequently the value of the property to the extent of probably 25 per cent., especially in low rented houses, both in the towns and in the country. The amount of rental on houses is shown in a striking point of view by looking at London and its more immediate suburbs, where, including Greenwich, the rental in 1831 (see Population Returns) was above 6,300,000*l.*

Parl. Paper, No. 563, of 1833, gives us a numerous list of the valued rentals, at highest rates of houses in London, and also several of the most populous towns in England, from which a few in each are selected as a specimen.

London.

Duke of Sutherland, St. James's-park	£3,900
Duke of Devonshire, Piccadilly	2,500
Earl of Chesterfield, South Audley-street	2,000
Duke of Wellington, Piccadilly	1,850
Marquis of Lansdowne, Berkeley-square	1,650
Marquis of Hertford, Park-lane	1,540
Lord Mayor, Mansion-house	1,500
Duke of Northumberland, Charing-cross	1,500
United Service Club, Pall Mall	1,350
Bank of England	5,516
East India Company, Leadenhall-street	2,500
J. H. Peacock, Bishopsgate-street	1,000
Sir R. C. Glyn, Lombard-street	800
Sun Fire Office, Bank-street	730
Stock Exchange	700
South Sea Company, Throgmorton-street	700
Robarts and Co., Lombard-street	700

And down to 640*l.* and 350*l.*

Brighton.

Thomas Cooper . . £1,150	S. Harmington . . £360
Richard Stuckey . . 1,050	George Parsons . . 350

And down to 104*l.*

Bristol.

Carlisle and Co. . . £350	Samuel Stokes . . . £200
Isaac Niblett . . . 280	T. and J. Wintle . . . 200
Nancy Clepton . . . 200	Miles Harford & Co. . . 200

And down to 80*l.*

Bath.

B. L. Reilly . . . £994	Smith and Arnold . . £325
Bishop and Cooper . . 850	Charles Fuller . . . 240
Matthew Temple . . 440	J. W. Coil 220

And down to 120*l.*

Manchester.

H. C. Lacy . . .	£600	Robert Wilson . . .	£360
John Richardson . .	420	John Pownal . . .	280
J. and S. Watts . .	400	Robert Swyre . . .	280

And down to 100*l*.

Cheltenham.

James Neyler . . .	£850	Mr. Haines . . .	£350
Richard Liddle . .	400	William Hughes . .	350
Ditto	400	Mrs. Yearsley . . .	300

And down to 50*l*.

Liverpool.

Mary Jones . . .	£380	J. Roche . . .	£300
W. Lynn . . .	350	P. Sharples . . .	300
J. Radley . . .	350	P. Eastwood . . .	300

And down to 100*l*.

Leeds.

Crossland and Co. . .	£300	Charles Scarbro . .	£180
Thomas Turnbull . .	225	Sarah Bulmer . . .	160
William Bell . . .	180	Smeeton and Lawson .	160

And down to 60*l*.

Leamington.

John Williams . . .	£350	Michael Copps . . .	£200
Ditto	210	John Gomm . . .	240
Michael Copps . . .	250	William Adams . . .	200

And down to 45*l*.

Preston.

Jane Scot . . .	£340	Benjamin Smith . .	£138
Joseph Croft . . .	160	Thomas Cowell . . .	120
John Dixon . . .	150	John Nestor . . .	120

And down to 50*l*.

Independent of the number and rental of cottages and houses, &c. &c. under 5*l*. exempted, and others exempted, such as shops and farm-houses, we have, from the official authority already referred to, the number of houses taxed, in

1832, from 10*l.* and upwards, and the number from 5*l.* upwards to 10*l.*, taxed 11 years ago, but which latter tax was repealed in 1825; they stand thus:—

	No.	Rental.
10 <i>l.</i> to 400 <i>l.</i> , and upwards . . .	443,090	£12,629,980
From 5 <i>l.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> in 1822 . . .	162,007	1,161,667
Total . . .	605,097	£13,791,647

With these preliminary observations and references, we proceed to bring into one table the value of houses in the United Kingdom, estimating Ireland and the British Isles to be half the amount of Great Britain:—

Houses inhabited, Great Britain, 1831—	2,850,937	
Do. taxed as before . . .	605,097	£13,791,647
Shops and counting-houses . . .	66,000	6,600,000
Houses uninhabited and building	151,961	
Farm-houses, go with lands . . .	204,134	1,027,192
Small houses remain. in town & country . . .	1,823,745	£20,391,647

771,097: Rental	£20,391,647 at 17 yrs.' purc.	£346,657,999
151,961: Value one-fifth		67,776,333
1,723,745: Rental, say 6,894,980 ,, 9 yrs.' do. . .		62,054,820

Total value of houses in G. B. £476,489,152

½ for Ireland & British

Isles . . .	£13,643,313	add . . .	238,244,426
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Grand Totals £40,929,940 £714,733,578

A portion of this belongs to the land, and the estimate is also too low by probably *one-sixth*.

HORSES.

The next important item of property in the United Kingdom which we shall consider, is the value of horses which are not employed in agriculture. The number of these will be, as has been shown in the preceding pages, at least 510,017. Their value may safely be taken at 40*l.* each, which gives for the whole £20,400,680.

SHIPS.

The next item of property which we shall consider is ships. This, though almost stationary, and by impolitic national regulations prevented from increasing as it ought to have done, is still a most important and valuable portion of British property. According to the Tables of Revenue and Population, the number of vessels registered belonging to the British Empire, in 1834, was 25,055, their tonnage 2,716,100, and manned by 168,061 men. But on dissecting this authority, it appears that a very large proportion of this tonnage belongs to the coasting trade, including the trade with Ireland; and that the portion engaged in our foreign trade, stands thus:—

	No.	Tons.
From and to British Possessions and Colonies	4,392	761,220
Do. do. Foreign Countries	5,342	879,054
Total Foreign	9,734	1,640,274
Coasting and Irish Trade	15,321	1,076,826
Total	*25,055	2,717,100

The value of capital invested in this species of property may be stated and taken thus, taking every vessel actively employed and fit for sea, or at sea, with provisions, &c. &c.:—

Tonnage in the Foreign Trade	1,640,274	at 13l.	£21,323,562
Do. in the Coasting do.	1,076,100	„ 10l.	10,768,260
Built and building yearly . .	148,121	„ 10l.	1,481,210
Total . .	2,864,495		£33,573,032

In endeavouring to ascertain the produce of this tonnage, we must bear in mind that many of the foreign trade ships make two voyages in the year, while the coasters on an average, it would appear, make nine voyages at least. From the same official authority we learn, that the clearances and entries (for the foreign trade, exclusive of ships in ballast,) for 1834, were as under:—

• Ships, Great Britain, ending 30th September—	No.
1810	23,705
1811	24,106
1812	24,107
1812, navigated by	165,030 seamen.

	Tonnage inwards.		Tonnage outwards.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Foreign trade, British	11,678	2,108,492	9,734	1,640,274
Coasting	122,440	9,874,715	130,691	10,333,249

Now, value the returns from both at 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton as the real tonnage, and goods carried exceed in quantity the registered tonnage by perhaps one half, then the general produce will be as under:—

Foreign trade, tonnage . .	3,748,766 at 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> .	£24,366,979
Coasting trade, ditto . .	20,207,964 at 20 <i>s.</i> . . .	20,207,964
Total	23,956,730	£44,574,943*

The preceding calculation, it must be observed, applies only to the United Kingdom, as regards British ships which enter her ports, and is moreover made on the supposition that every vessel, in every voyage, receives a full cargo, but which is by no means the case. How many of them are or are not so it is impossible to determine. The tear and wear, and the annual expenditure on the above tonnage, must exceed £2. 10*s.* per ton yearly. The wages and provisions for the crews of the whole tonnage will amount, at present rates, to £15,000,000 yearly. The original outfit in sails for the above tonnage requires 32,000,000 yards of canvas; the yearly quantity required may be 11,000,000 yards, at 1*s.* 8*d.*, exclusive of all other expenses. From the Finance Accounts for 1835, p. 131, we find that the entries outwards and inwards of British shipping (including their repeated voyages) to and from all parts of the world, from Great Britain, were, for 1834, as under:—

Outwards. British and Irish Vessels.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
27,641	3,618,573	215,259
Inwards. British and Irish Vessels.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
23,105	3,246,496	197,322

The preceding account of our foreign trade is by no means flattering or cheering to the great commercial interests and

* The steam-boat tonnage sometimes makes in freight about 5*l.* per ton in a voyage.

naval strength and superiority of Great Britain, when we perceive, as the returns referred to show us, that 4870 ships, 736,886 tons inwards, and 3447 ships, 544,825 tons outwards, are foreign, above *one-third*, while the difference in the number outwards and inwards establishes, beyond contradiction, the alarming fact how much more they bring to us than they take away from us. In the short space of two years the foreign ships which have entered the port of London have increased from 851, tonnage 150,425, in 1832, to 1254 ships, 212,635 tons, in 1834, or one-third, while the British are only *one-fifth*,—from 2025 to 2423!!

The United States boast, and they boast with justice, that they carry on in their own ships ONE-TENTH part of the whole of their immense and daily increasing foreign trade; which shows what a prodigious advantage their citizens gain over this country, by retaining so much more of the carrying trade, one of the greatest sources of the wealth and strength, and consequently of the naval superiority of Great Britain, before the wisdom of our forefathers was set down by their ungrateful, and petulant, and presumptuous children, as of no more value than the contents of an old almanack!

The American National Calendar, for 1834, gives the tonnage of the United States, on the end of 1828,—

Registered	812,619 tons
Enrolled and licensed	928,772 „
Total	1,741,391 tons.

The former is that portion which is chiefly employed in foreign trade; the latter, I believe, mostly in what is called their domestic trade, which, as regards these States, is so very nearly tantamount to our colonial trade. The Salem Gazette, (United States,) gives the following account of the American and foreign tonnage in the foreign trade of the United States for the following years; but how far it is correct I know not, as it differs materially from the official accounts put forward.

Year.	Tonnage entered.		Tonnage cleared.	
	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.
1831	922,952	281,948	572,504	271,994
1832	949,622	393,038	974,865	387,505
1833	1,111,441	496,703	1,142,160	497,059

The total extent of tonnage of the United States, according to the official report of the Secretary of State, was, for 1832, upon correcting all the registrations, &c., 1,439,450 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, regulated, enrolled, and licensed.

CARRIAGES.

The next item of property that we shall consider is Carriages. From the Official Tables, we find the number for Great Britain stand thus :—

Four-wheeled, to hire	20,373		
Ditto, all others	24,851		
	45,224	at £120	£5,226,880
Two-wheeled, of all kinds . .	65,282	„ 20	1,305,640
Taxed carts, duty repealed, 1825	15,037	„ 6	90,422
Total	125,543		£6,622,942

STEAM BOATS.

This is an important and daily increasing species of property, and, until within these few years, unknown in the annals of British wealth. Their number and value of property invested in them last year, from very accurate documents, stood as under : According to Parl. Paper, No. 435, of 1835, the number of government steam packets was 295,685 tons,—2350 horse power,—cost 292,263*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*—51*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per ton ; consumed 30,000 tons of coals, the value on an average of three years, 20,321*l.* 15*s.* According to Parl. Paper, No. 470, of 1835, the number of steam-boats belonging to private individuals, in the United Kingdom, was 397, tonnage 36,849 ; ditto built, but not registered, 84 ; and building, 46 : take 100 tons each—together, 49,849 tons. On the same scale as the government boats, they would have 20,438 horse power, and consume about 3,000,000 tons of coals annually, supposing they work twelve hours every lawful day. Their value also, by the same scale, or say only 50*l.* per ton, is 2,492,450*l.* ; together, 2,784,703*l.*

MANUFACTURES.

Cotton Manufacture.

This is a most important subject ; and, standing at the head of all British manufactures, requires close consideration to

bring into a short compass its great value and importance, and the large capital which is invested in it in different parts of the United Kingdom, together with its increase as relates to this country, and the value of the articles consumed, in proportion to the value of those which are exported.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Home use.
1820	151,672,655	6,024,038	152,829,633 lbs.
1834	326,875,425	24,461,963	302,935,657 „

Consumption.

	lbs.		lbs.
1820	152,829,633	1834	302,935,657
Off waste spinning, 12s. 6d.	18,339,455		36,340,278
	134,490,178		266,595,379
1820 Twist exported .	23,032,335		76,478,468
Remain to manufacture .	111,457,843		190,116,911
Deduct, 1820			111,457,843
Increase for manufacture on 15 years .			78,659,068

In 1835, the proportion was still less; for, according to the curious Statistical Cotton Circular of Oswald Stevenson & Co., of Glasgow, the quantity of cotton taken for home consumption was 318,100,000 lbs.; deduct 12 per cent. (they allow only 10 per cent.) leaves 279,928,000 lbs. yarn; from which are exported, 85,368,530 lbs., leaving for manufacturing into goods, 194,559,470 lbs.*

The exports of cotton goods, &c. and value, for 1820 and 1834, were respectively as under:—

	1820.	
	Yards.	Ded. value.
White and plain . . .	113,682,486	£5,451,024
Printed or dyed . . .	134,688,144	7,743,505
Goods . . . yds.	248,370,630	£13,194,529
Twist . . . lbs.	23,032,325	2,826,639
Wares		496,580
Total value		£16,517,748

* The official account since published, (Parl. Paper, No. 54, of 1836,) gives the quantity taken for home consumption in 1835, at 333,043,464 lbs., and the increased value of cotton yarn exported, above 1834, at 498,029l. sterling

1834.		
	Yards.	Ded. value.
White and plain . . .	283,590,158	£6,514,173
Printed or dyed . . .	271,755,651	7,613,179
Goods . . . yds.	555,345,809	14,127,352*
Twist . . . lbs.	76,478,468	5,211,015
Wares		1,175,219
Total value		£20,513,586†

From these unquestionable returns, the fact appears clear that the principal increase in the cotton trade, as regards exportation, is in twist, which proves that foreign nations are employing their labour and capital in making the goods which they require, instead of employing our labour and capital, as formerly; and it is fair to presume that they will no longer apply to us for twist when they can supply themselves with that article by similar means. The countries to which twist is chiefly exported are—

1834.	Russia	16,241,363 lbs.
„	Germany	26,492,890
„	Holland	13,084,898
„	Italy, and Islands . . .	9,888,968
„	Turkey and Greece . . .	1,989,851
„	East Indies and China . .	4,267,653

The countries to which cotton goods are chiefly exported, are—

	Plain.	Dyed.
Germany	15,054,644 yds.	36,472,854 yds.
Holland	9,602,022	11,587,905
Portugal	20,696,644	21,307,430
Italy, and Islands . .	38,580,072	22,103,591

* The following is the *declared* value of cotton goods exported in the following years, viz.—

1811	£18,033,794
1812	11,715,501
1813	15,972,826

At these periods the exportation of cotton twist was but to a small amount, and the declared below the real value.

† Exported to British possessions and China, goods, declared value	£2,964,334
„ „ small wares . . .	116,977
„ „ twist	419,163
Total	£3,500,474

	Plain.	Dyed.
Turkey and Greece .	17,789,416 yds.	10,832,074 yds.
East Indies and China	37,056,318	8,725,784
British West Indies .	13,923,617	16,322,698
United States . . .	16,399,033	29,291,829
Brazils	35,569,888	29,854,444
1825. To Ireland only		4,496,885
„ Ditto, by value		62,128

According to the accurate information received by the Convention of Harrisburgh, United States, (see Parl. Paper, No. 578, of 1828,) the produce of the British cotton manufacture was, in 1826, 54,000,000*l.* sterling, employing, in all its branches, 1,500,000 persons; the power-looms then being taken at 45,000. There is no reason to suppose that the above estimate of the value of the cotton manufactures of great Britain was, in any material degree, wrong; on the contrary, it may be considered as very accurate. Since that time the silk trade has probably taken away some portion of the home consumption of cotton goods; but, on the other hand, the increased population will have kept the value of the cotton manufacture equal to what it then was, if not considerably increased. The number of power-looms now at work in cotton is, according to Parl. Rep. No. 24, of 1836, 109,472, being more than double what it was in 1820. In the House of Commons, March 8th, 1824, Mr. Huskisson, on the very best authority, stated that the value of cotton goods consumed in Great Britain was, at that time, 32,000,000*l.*, greatly above two-thirds of the whole. The declared value of cotton goods exported that year was 13,700,658*l.*, and 2,625,946*l.* in twist. Mr. Huskisson, however, spoke as to the home consumption of goods only. In the proportion, therefore, of 13,700,000*l.* to 32,000,000*l.* was the home to the foreign trade in cotton goods, with the further difference in favour of the latter, that 3,380,820*l.** of the value exported that year, were

* 1834, these stood thus :—

Goods	£3,095,136
Hosiery, &c.	139,917
Twist	370,161
Total	£3,605,214

exported to the British transmarine possessions, thus reducing the value of the foreign cotton goods trade of Great Britain, as compared to the home trade, to little more than one-fourth, or as 35,000,000*l.* is to 10,000,000*l.*

That the home consumption of cotton goods is still fully *two-thirds* of the whole, even in quantity, without reference to the value, which is certainly greater in proportion, we are enabled to bring to the proof by the following calculations, founded on practical facts. First, taking the number of yards of white cotton goods exported at 10½ yards to the lb., and seven yards of printed goods to the lb. it will stand thus for 1834:—

Quantity of cotton yarn to make up	190,116,911 lbs.
283,590,158 yds. plain, at 10½ yds. to lb.	27,008,586 lbs.
271,755,651 „ dyed, at 7 „	38,822,221
	<hr/>
	65,830,807
Remains yarn for home use	124,286,104

Next, or secondly, 5 lbs. of cotton yarn worked up into goods for exportation, on an average, are made into the value of about 22*s.* At this rate, the number of lbs. of yarn, as stated before, viz. 65,830,807 lbs., would give a value of 14,482,747*l.* in goods, being only about 360,000*l.* more than the declared value, at exportation, has stated the amount to be.

Two smaller branches of the cotton trade, chiefly for the home market, will serve to elucidate the pre-eminence of that market. The first is the hosiery trade. Mr. Baines states this at 880,000*l.* yearly, from 3,820,000 lbs. *wool*. The value of the frames is 16,000*l.*, the wool 245,000*l.*, and wages paid 505,000*l.* Secondly, the bobbin-net trade. The capital invested in this department was estimated, a few years ago, to be 2,310,000*l.*; the number of persons employed, men, women, and children, 211,000. The quantity of raw cotton consumed annually in it was 1,600,000 lbs., value 120,000*l.* From this cotton was made yarn worth 50,000*l.*, which was made into 6,750,000 square yards of power net, worth together 1,826,245*l.* 6*s.* Raw silk there was also used about 250,000 lbs., value 30,000*l.*, which, when thrown and worked into 7500 square yards of silk, becomes worth 65,65*l.* The total quantity of silk bobbin-net annually manufactured is 23,400,000 square yards, value

1,891,870*l.* The total number of machines employed is stated to be 4500; machine owners, 1382; and of those machines 1900 are worked by power, and of the owners, above 1000 work on their own machines. Here, then, are two small branches which make 5,400,000 lbs. of cotton into the value of 2,770,000*l.**

According to the Reports of the Factory Commissioners, the power employed and applied in the cotton manufactures of Great Britain is 33,000 horse power steam, and 11,000 horse power water, and 229,134 persons: of those 8197 are under 12 years of age, and 29,574 from 12 to 13 years of age. There are, according to the official return already referred to, 109,472 power-loom, at the close of 1835, with about 60,000 persons more, viz. 54,400 workers and 5600 tenters, &c. By the preceding statement, it appears that every lb. of cotton made into goods, &c. for export (15,302,571*l.*) is raised to the value of 4*s.* 6*d.*, and the home consumption retaining it at 32,000,000*l.* to about 5*s.* 2*d.*

The value of the capital invested in the cotton trade is the next important object of inquiry. About fifteen years ago, Mr. Kennedy, and after him the Edinburgh Review, and next the Convention of Harrisburgh, already alluded to, estimated the capital then invested in the British cotton trade, in spinning-mills, power-loom, workshops, warehouses, &c. at 37,000,000*l.* sterling. The quantity of cotton then consumed was 134,000,000 lbs. If the capital invested is increased in proportion to the increase in the consumption of cotton, it would stand thus:—

$$134,000,000 : £37,000,000 :: 267,000,000$$

$$\text{ANSWER} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad £73,646,268$$

which is unquestionably far too much; and Mr. Baines, in fact, estimates the whole capital in the British cotton trade at 34,000,000*l.* which we shall see, when taken different from his way, is considerably below the mark.

The value of the American cotton trade, and the capital

* At the same ratio for all the home consumption, the value of yarn left for home use would in goods exceed 66,000,000*l.*

invested in it in 1834, will enable us to judge more accurately of the British trade and capital, while it is also not irrelevant to the subject to notice it here. In the United States there are 795 cotton-mills, moving a capital of 8,461,476*l.*, to which one-fourth, in the opinion of Congress, ought to be added to have the correct amount, or 10,576,845*l.* These mills and this capital, manufacture yearly 214,882 bales, about 77,000,000 lbs. of cotton. The number of spindles was 1,246,003; power-loom, 33,606; the number of males employed, 18,479; the number of females, 38,827; children under 12 years of age, 4691; total, 61,697: and hand-loom weavers, 4760. The yards of cloth made were 230,461,900; the value of all the cotton manufactures, 26,000,000 dollars (5,416,666*l.*); the average wages, 2,087,400*l.*, and including all charges, 19,274,445 dollars. Pounds of starch used, 1,641,253; barrels of flour, for sizing, 17,245; cords of wood burned, 46,519; tons of coal burned, 24,420; bushels of charcoal, 9205; and gallons of oil used, 300,538. The increase for 16 years, ending 1832, was 600 per cent., while in Great Britain it was only 160 per cent. The increase in four years, ending 1832, was in the United States 100 per cent. Great Britain consumes four times the quantity of wool, then, consumed in the United States, and her proportionate capital ought, by that scale, to be 42,307,380*l.*; but some deduction ought to be made from this sum on account of the higher price which several articles of machinery bear in the United States above the same articles in Great Britain, but which is again counterbalanced by the cheapness of the power employed in the United States, (generally water) compared to steam power in Great Britain. This power in these States is as 2*l.* 10*s.* opposed to 12*l.* 10*s.*, the estimate of the greater cost of steam power in Great Britain. (See Evidence of Mr. J. Kempton, Committ. Commerce, 1833.) The capital vested in the British cotton trade may be taken about 40,000,000*l.*; and the whole charges on the trade, estimating the cost of producing the yarn at 7*d.* per lb. be stated as follows:— *

* The cotton consumed in France in 1833, for the three first quarters of that year, was 29,281,370 killogrames: for the whole year, 279,700 bales and bags. The remainder of the continent consumed 200,000 bales.

9,333,000 spindles, at 23s.	£10,683,956
109,472 power-looms, at 40l.	4,332,000
280,000 hand-looms, at 4l.	1,120,000
280,000 weavers, capital in shops, &c. at 5l.	1,400,000
Price, one-third raw material	4,437,916
Ditto, one-fourth yarn, &c. manufactured	13,000,000
Allow for workshops, &c.	1,500,000
Capital, print fields, at least	2,000,000
Also capital in stocking and bobbins at manu- facture	2,500,000
	<u>£40,973,872</u>

The charges on cotton manufacture will stand thus, taking the average gross wages of hand-loom weavers and their families at 12s. per week (net 7s. 9d.) Mr. S. Grimshaw (Committee Com., &c. 1833, pp. 602 and 603,) stated that the weavers and their families could make 12s. 6d. per week, with 4s. 3d. charges; but take it as I have stated it, at 12s.

266,000,000 lbs. yarn, wages, &c. at 7d.	£7,975,000*
280,000 hand-loom weavers, 12s. per week	8,722,000
Raw material, 302,000,000 lbs. at 11d.	13,751,667
Tear and wear of mills, at 9 per cent.	£949,555
Do. do. power-looms	173,280 1,122,835
Wages to 60,000 persons about power looms— 10s. 6d. for workers, and 23s. for superintendents }	1,810,400
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>£33,381,902</u>

* Persons employed in Factories, (Tab. Rev. and Pop., Part 4th, p. 387):—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cotton	100,495	119,639	220,134
Wool	37,477	33,797	71,274
Silk	10,188	20,494	30,682
Flax	10,395	22,888	33,283
Totals	158,555	196,818	355,373

Factories—Persons employed:—

	Under 12 Years of Age.	12 to 13.
Cotton	8,197	20,574
Wool	4,764	8,558
Silk	6,411	2,663
Flax	1,216	4,079
Totals	20,588	35,874

<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	£33,381,902
Interest in capital on machinery, say . . .	750,000
Do. capital in workhouses, &c. say . . .	75,000
Wages to printers, say 240,000, at 8s. per week, } will be	5,002,000
Total	£39,208,902
1834—Total produce, exported yarn, £5,211,045	
„ „ „ „ goods, 15,302,371	£20,513,416
Home consumption, say . . .	32,000,000
Total produce . . .	£52,513,416*

The excess remains to be divided for profits to all others engaged, for the interest of capital of manufacturers, &c. &c., their counting-house and agency expenditure, and also their own; for calenderers, dyers, &c. &c.; in short, the preceding charges are only for the yarn and the web cloth, the printing included; and for the remainder of the work, to bring the articles to market, a great additional capital for works and wages is invested. Glasgow has about one-ninth of the cotton trade. In it there are 800 spinners, manufacturers, and other heads of cotton establishments. From these the whole additional charges may be estimated.

One power loom is estimated to be equal to two men. One man can produce 20 to 25 yards common goods daily. The steam loom can produce 40 yards. In fine work, a cotton hand-loom weaver cannot produce half the preceding quantity. In weaving by power-loom, 1s. per piece will cover all expenses for tear and wear and weaving. The machinery in mills is supposed to change in six or eight years. (Evidence, Jonathan Hitchen, Committee, Hand Loom Weavers, 1835,

* Mr. Baine's error, in stating the produce of the cotton manufactures as under, is therefore quite apparent.

Cotton goods exported . . .	£13,754,992	
Do. yarns	4,704,008	£18,459,000
Consumed at home		12,879,693
Total value of production	£31,338,693	

p. 223, &c.) A cotton hand-loom costs about 4*l.*; a linen hand-loom about 6*l.*

Kennedy, in 1827, estimated the persons employed in the cotton trade, thus:—

Engineers, machine makers, &c. . .	133,000
Weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c. . .	705,000
Total	838,000

The enumeration, by the previous narrative, for those laboriously and directly employed in the cotton trade, will stand thus :

In factories	220,136
Hand-loom weavers	280,000
Attendants, power-looms	60,000
Printers, &c.	240,000
Bobbin-net trade	211,000
Total	1,011,136

Cottons—Comparative Exports.

Goods—1820.	Twist.		Goods—1834.	Twist.
Yards.	lbs.		Yards.	lbs.
10,203,851	876,347	Russia . .	1,779,836	16,241,363
47,658,283	11,627,328	Germany . .	50,527,498	26,492,890
14,204,095	232,574	{Holland & } {Belgium }	24,370,393	13,150,320
15,544,338	77,207	Portugal . .	42,004,094	241,937
26,192,408	1,291,261	Italy & Isles	60,683,663	9,888,968
14,519,832	61,182	Gibraltar . .	13,130,134	12,009
14,191,177	224	{E. India & } {China . }	45,353,077	5,220,093
3,077,857	11,769	B.N.America	10,225,392	194,692
18,449,527	5,315	Do.W.Indies	30,246,315	5,584
23,802,048	1,100	United States	45,630,862	107,443
18,582,158	„	Brazil . .	65,424,332	57,730
„	„	Rio de la Plata	20,942,118	9,258
„	„	Chili . . .	23,474,954	5,869

Goods—1820.	Twist.		Goods—1834.	Twist.
Yards.	lbs.		Yards.	lbs.
176,636	787	N. S. Wales .	3,724,420	11,433
7,887,609	542,093	Turkey, &c. .	33,011,828	4,712*

The preceding statement and calculations relate to the capital invested, and wages, &c. paid to the cotton spinners in bringing it into yarn, and the weaving thereof into cloth. To that must be added the capital invested by printers, bleachers, dyers, calenderers, &c. &c. on works, materials, and goods, which must be very great, as we find the export of dyed and printed goods equal to the white and plain. The capital in such works must be considerable, probably above two millions. In

* The following details are added, as not unworthy of notice :—

Hand-loom Weaver's Wages.—(Report of Com., 1835, p. 12.)

Aberdeen, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. net.	Paisley, 6s. to 7s. gross.
Bolton, 4s. 1½d. net.	Perth, 4s. 9d. to 7s. 9d. net.
Dundee, 6s. to 7s. net.	Preston, 4s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. gross.
Glasgow, 4s. to 8s. gross.	Spitalfields, 7s. 6d. to 8s. do.
Huddersfield, 4s. 6d. to 5s. gross; a few 16s.	Stockport, 9s. gross.
Lanark, 5s. 1d. net.	Coventry, 7s. 6d. net.
Manchester, 5s. to 7s. 6d. net.	Drogheda, 2s. 4d. to 6s. net.
	Belfast, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. gross.

The first class weavers in Leeds receive—men, 11s. 3d.; women, 5s. 9d.; boys, 7s. 3d.; girls, 5s. 9d. Second class—men, 8s. 6d.; women, 5s.; boys, 5s.; but all not in constant employment.—(Rep. Committee, p. 13.)

In Glasgow, connected with the cotton trade, there are, according to the Directory, 1835 :—

Manufacturers	279	<i>Brought forward</i>	645
Drysalters	26	Beamers	13
Dyers	66	Weavers	25
Cotton Brokers	11	Yarn Dealers	4
Cotton Spinners	47	Zebra Dress Makers	5
Cotton Waste Dealers	18	Reed Makers	16
Cotton Yarn Dealers	39	Starchers	17
Commission Merchants	86	Warpers	10
Calico Printers	48	Warehousemen	49
Calenderers	25	Shawl Warehouses	30
		Agents	21
<i>Carried forward</i>	645	<i>Total</i>	835

Glasgow has one-eighth of the cotton trade. Suppose each of the above masters of business and departments have three clerks at 80*l.* per annum each, then $2400 \times 8 = 19,200 \times 80$, is £1,536,000

Counting-houses and taxes, at 100*l.* each 658,000

Glasgow and its vicinity there are forty-eight companies, printers, bleachers, &c. The length to which the preceding calculations have brought the cotton manufacture, shows only about 1,000,000 hands employed; whereas it is stated, that the total number of persons engaged in the cotton trade, and connected with it in one shape or other, is 1,500,000, which would leave 500,000 further to be employed, and to enjoy incomes from it accordingly. But that number is probably too high, and 1,300,000 is perhaps the truth. In fact, if each of these 1,500,000 persons received, on an average, for their labour in cotton concerns 30*l.* per annum, it gives an expense to the cotton trade of 45,000,000*l.* per annum. In some of the superior branches of this trade, the value of labour bestowed, and wages paid for it is almost incredible. I submit the following calculation, made out for me, in 1822, by the late Mr. Mutrie, of Glasgow, the individual who wove the first web of muslin woven in Scotland, and afterwards raised himself by industry to a large fortune: it affords some curious data and reflections:—

No. 40.—Yarn, average wool price	£0	0	7½
Waste, preparation and spinning	0	0	6½
Value in yarn	0	1	2¼
No. 60.—Pullicates, wool price	0	0	8¼
Preparation, spinning, waste	0	0	10¾
Value in yarn	0	1	7
No. 120.—Lappel goods, wool price	0	1	8
Spinning, preparation, waste	0	2	9
Value in yarn	0	4	5
No. 160.—¼ muslins, wool price	0	1	10
Spinning	0	5	4
Preparation, waste	0	0	9
Value in yarn	0	7	11
No. 200.—Wool price	0	2	3
Spinning	0	8	6
Preparation 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , waste 7 <i>d.</i>	0	1	9
Value in yarn	0	12	6

No. 260.—Fine goods, wool	£0	6	6
Spinning	1	0	0
Preparation 5s., waste 1s. 6d.	0	6	6

Value in yarn 1 13 0

No. 306.—Wool price	0	6	6
Spinning	1	10	0
Preparation 7s. 6d., waste 2s. 6d.	0	10	0

Value in yarn 2 6 6

Selling price.—No. 40. £0 1 5

„ „ 60. 0 2 3

„ „ 120. 0 5 0

„ „ 160. 0 10 5

„ „ 200. 0 17 7

„ „ 240. 2 4 7

„ „ 306. 5 19 6

£10 0 9

Produce of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cotton, worked into the *very finest description* of muslin goods, as brought to the market, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb cotton wool £0 6 3*

Raised by labour:—

Spinning £1 10 0

$17\frac{2}{3}$ spindles, winding, 8s. 0 11 9

Warping 0 1 0

Weaving 27 lbs. or 33 yds. cloth, from

$1\frac{1}{4}$ lb., at 1s. 6d. 2 0 6

Cotton thread for sewing ditto 1 0 0

Women's work per yard, 20s. 33 0 0

Bleaching, at 3d. 0 8 3

Dressing 0 1 0

£38 12 6

* The quantity of this description of cotton, or sea island, imported is about 12,000 bales, 4,800,000 lbs.

The import and description of cotton for 1821 stood thus:—

Portugal and Brazils	29,785,760 lbs.
North America	100,948,260
West India Colonies, &c. . . .	6,742,560
East Indies	17,946,260
Total	<u>155,422,840</u>
Exported	<u>29,420,840</u>
Remained for home use	126,002,000

Supposing that only one-tenth, or 12,600,000 lbs. is used in the finest manufacture, and one-eighth in the next quality, the value of it for the loom would be, viz.—

No. 306	12,600,000 lbs.	£75,285,000
„ 260	15,750,000	35,101,042
Amount of these two		£110,386,042

If both kinds of cotton made $24\frac{1}{4}$ yds. of cloth, and each lb. of the remaining cotton which is used in the country make, at an average, 12 yds., then the total number of yards manufactured would stand thus:—

Nos. 260 and 306	28,350,000 lbs.	687,487,500 yds.
„ 40 to 200	75,650,000	917,800,000
Totals	104,000,000	<u>1,605,287,500</u>

N. B. The number of yards exported in 1821 were 122,921,692 yds. plain, 146,412,002 yds. printed and dyed; together 269,433,694 yds., showing always the vast preponderance of the home to the foreign trade.

The number of families engaged in manufactures in the United Kingdom was said to be 1,500,000. The portion in cotton we know.

Supposing the above calculations were extended to the quantity of cotton now consumed and retained for home use in Great Britain, what would it produce, and how would it stand?

The superior value and importance of the home trade

compared to the foreign is further established by the remarkable fact stated before the Committee of Shipping, Commerce, and Manufactures, 1833, p. 94, by Gabriel Shaw, Esq. of the great mercantile house of Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Co. namely, that the customary and even the necessary operations of the manufacturer is to work upon a large scale; as, for example, 100,000 pieces of goods, on which, in the home market, he makes a profit of 10 per cent. upon 75,000 pieces, exporting the remaining 25,000 pieces, he sustains, and can sustain, a small loss upon them, and yet have a positive gain upon the whole, because the 25,000 pieces additional are produced at very little additional expense for the manufacture.

In the preceding calculations the declared value of goods exported is adhered to as the most correct, and to this scale the Government tables seem now, wisely as regards the cotton trade, to abide. Nothing, in fact, could be more absurd than the calculation by the official scale, which has remained unaltered since it was first applied to goods, and which was in former days greatly below the value, while in the present times it is enormously above the actual value. A few quotations from it, as it is contained in Par. Pap. No. 385, of 1826, p. 11, will show the reader this. The scale is—

Export.

	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Calico, white or plain, per yd. . .	1	3	2	0	1	6
„ printed, checked, &c. . .	1	6	2	0	1	6
Muslins, white and plain . . .	1	8	2	6	3	4
„ printed and checked . . .	1	10	2	6	3	4
Fustians, velvets, &c.	2	6	2	6	„	„
Counterpanes, each	10	0	5	0	„	„
Lace and patent net, per yd. . .	0	8	1	3	„	„
Hosiery, viz. stockings, per doz. pair	30	0	36	0	„	„

Nothing can be more absurd and wide of the truth than these valuations, and hence it is obvious how increased exportation of cotton goods, taken as they are in yards, will swell the official value beyond the declared value; and the public, from statements made out upon the former, be left

under a complete delusion. Take, for example, the exports of cotton goods for 1833 and 1834, thus :—

1833	496,352,096 yds.	£12,451,000	declared value.
1834	555,705,809 „	14,127,352	„
Increase	59,353,713 „	£1,676,352	

But by the official scale, the increased value would be upwards of 5,000,000*l.*, and so of any given quantity in any other period.

Linen, again, is equally absurdly and erroneously valued :—

	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Linens, white and plain, per yd. .	1	0	1	1	1	4
„ checked and striped . .	1	0	1	1	1	6
„ printed, stained, or dyed .	1	0	1	1	„	„
„ cambrics and lawns . .	2	0	5	0	„	„
„ damask and diaper . . .	2	0	1	0	5	0
„ lace and thread	2	0	1	3	„	„
„ sail cloth, per ell . . .	1	0	1	2	1	2
„ ticking, per yd.	1	0	1	0½	„	„
„ hosiery, stockings, per doz.	30	0	45	0	„	„
„ thread, per lb.	9	0	9	0	5	6
„ yarn, per cwt.	120	0	1	7½	lb.	

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

The next and most important article of British manufacture is woollen goods. It is in reality scarcely inferior to the cotton, when we consider that we pay above 12,600,000*l.* sterling to the foreigner out of 13,751,667*l.*, the value of the raw material in the latter, and only 3,448,465*l.* to the foreigner out of 17,705,115*l.*, the price of the raw material in the former ; in other words, the value of the British produce in the raw material of the wool trade, is 14,256,650*l.*, and in the cotton trade, from her own colonies only, about 900,000*l.* ! At page 54, we have seen and established from evidence, both foreign and domestic, that the value of woollen goods consumed in the home market, is four-fifths ; and I have good reason to believe that it is still more, without adverting to the fact that our trans-

marine possessions are home consumption, although always included in the foreign trade. According to the official returns, the declared value of British woollen manufactures exported in 1833, stood, by Part 3d, p. 186, thus:—

<i>Exported.</i>			<i>Consumed, say 4-5ths.</i>
Cloths of all sorts . . .	pieces	597,189	2,388,756
Coatings, duffels . . .	„	19,543	76,172
Kerseymeres	„	31,795	127,180
Baizes of all sorts . . .	„	43,036	180,144
Stuffs, woollen and worsted	„	1,690,559	6,762,236
		<u>£5,538,936</u>	
Flannel	yards	2,055,072	8,220,288
Blankets and blanketing	„	3,128,106	12,512,424
Carpets and carpeting .	„	667,377	2,669,508
Woollen mixed with cotton	„	1,605,056	6,420,224
		<u>£568,413</u>	
Hosiery	doz. pairs	232,766	931,064
Sundries, unenumerated, value	£78,236. 12s.	192,048	£312,946. 8s.
Total value (declared)	£6,294,432 3s. 9d. •		£25,177,728 15s.
Together	£31,472,160 18s. 9d.		

But, as has been already stated, the total amount, both of export and home consumption, is certainly more. It is necessary, however, to observe, that of the value exported as above, 1,614,780*l.* was to our colonial possessions. The Convention of Harrisburgh, United States, (see Parl. Ret. 1828,) states that the number of persons then employed in the British cotton trade amounted to 1,250,000, and these, be it remembered, being very nearly all grown-up persons. The Factory Commissioners have given us, in their Report, the number of woollen factories in England and Wales, viz. 1,172, which is 18 in number more than the total number of cotton manufactories (1154) in the United Kingdom. They have, however, in few instances given us either the steam or water power by which they are moved, which leaves us without this comparative data to determine the value of them. With the number and the

• Parl. Paper, No. 54, of 1836, lately published, gives the export of British woollen manufactures for 1835, 7,046,829*l.*; and by this scale the home consumption would be 28,184,316*l.* The same Paper gives the quantity of foreign wool imported, 43,185,993 lbs. including, of course, the quantity from British Colonies, Australia, &c.

power, however, which they have given, we may find the remainder, and thus be better able to approximate the value and capital in them, thus:—

	No.	Steam.	Water.	Total Power.	Persons employed.
Lancaster, county .	106	870	863	1,733	5,066
York, West Riding	601	9,404	3,545	12,949	40,890
Sundry places . .	465	6,300	3,214	9,514	18,114
Totals .	1,172	16,574	7,622	24,196	64,070

which would, at the scale of cotton power and capital in factories and looms (power), stand thus:—

$$34,392 : 14,683,956 :: 24,196. \text{ Ans. } £10,330,687$$

for England and Wales, for capital in woollen factories and power-looms. On this part of the subject, however, I have it not in my power to give any very accurate account; and it must be left to the reader's judgment to determine, or rather to approximate, the same from the value of the produce of the whole woollen manufacture, as given in the preceding calculation, from export and home consumption, and which, from other data, we will now proceed to prove and to ascertain. In Ure's *Philosophy of Manufactures*, p. 140, it is stated, that 5*l.* worth of wool is worked into 12*l.* 10*s.* of cloth. This is one data we may go upon. But others are resorted to:—In the evidence given before the Lords' Committee on the Wool Trade, 1828, Benjamin Gott, Esq. states, generally, that the cost of manufacturing is rather more than double the value of wool required for one yard of cloth of any given quality; but the proportion is greater in low-priced wools, as the price of labour and other expenses is much the same in any quality of wool. According to the evidence of Mr. J. C. Frances, p. 265, the proportions stood, of finest English wool alone, and of English and Spanish, &c. wools, in 1825, 1826, and 1827, 5*s.*, 4*s.* 5*d.* English; mixed, 3*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 4½*d.*, 3*s.* 10½*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*, 3*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 6½*d.*, 3*s.* 1½*d.*, 3*s.* 2½*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.* &c.; according to the proportions mixed, per yard, for the wool and manufacturing, 5*s.* for cloths that sold from 9*s.* to 10*s.* per yard. Mr. Thomas Cook, (p. 210,) says that 13 parts out of 28 will be labour; and the remaining 15 for material in the blanket trade, made of best

English wool. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. at an average, of finest wools, made one yard of cloth of the finest quality. There are, in round numbers, including the finest foreign wools imported, 177,000,000 lbs. That should produce 78,666,666 yards of cloth, which may be fairly taken at 10s. per yard, or 39,333,333. Again, there is, including coarse foreign imported, 118,000,000 lbs. This, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. to the yard, should produce 47,200,000 yards, worth, say 4s. on an average, is 9,440,000l.—together, 48,777,333l., which, however, is probably too high, while the value calculated according to the declared value exported is as certainly too low. According to the data furnished by Dr. Ure, taken from House of Commons Reports, namely, 5l. in wool, is brought, in cloth, to 12l. 10s., the value would be thus:—

5 : 12 : 10 :: 17,589,985. Ans. £43,974,963.

According to the scale generally stated by Mr. Gott, the production would be from 37,000,000 to 38,000,000; and, according to the data above furnished by Mr. J. C. Frances, or say, for the superior wools, as 4 is to 5, the amount would be—

4 : 5 :: 13,146,075 Ans. £16,432,593

Or thus:—Raw material 13,146,075

Labour, wages, &c. 19,719,111

Total fine wool £32,865,186

Again, 4 : 5 :: 4,559,000. Ans. 5,698,800

Or thus:—Raw material £4,559,000

Labour, wages, &c. 6,838,600

Total by this scale £44,262,786

which corresponds, very nearly, by the other mode of calculation, and is, perhaps, not materially wrong. The British woollen manufacture will therefore stand thus:—

Raw material £17,589,985

Wages, &c., till fit for sale . 26,557,671

Total £44,147,656

That this is near the mark, we have another proof. The number of persons employed has been stated to be 1,250,000. In Ure's *Philosophy of Manufactures*, p. 476, we find the wages

of males and females, of all ages, in every district of the United Kingdom; and upon taking the average from 16 to 21, and from 46 to 51, it comes out 8*s.* 10*d.* per week, or say 23*l.* per annum. This rate gives for the above number of persons employed, 28,750,000*l.*—a sum too high, arising from there being two classes lower, from 11 to 16, and below 11 years of age, the general average being probably about 8*s.* per week, or 20*l.* 16*s.* per annum, which would give the total sum of 26,000,000 for wages. Taking the amount in round numbers at 44,250,000, the proportions would be—

Home consumption . . .	£35,400,000
Export, including colonies . .	8,850,000
Total	£44,250,000*

To the quantity of wool already mentioned should be added as manufactured, but not produced, 9000 packs, of 240 lbs. each, drawn from rags, British and foreign, in proportion to one-eighth for the latter of the above quantity. The quantity imported, says Mr. John Nussey, (Committee, Wool Trade, 1828, p. 246,) is 150 to 160 tons, value from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 25*l.* 10*s.*, making wool from 2½*d.* to 9*d.* per lb. therefrom; the duty on it is 15 per cent. The foreign rags give 6½ packs per ton, and the British 7½. A considerable quantity of wool from foreign rags is used to stuff mattresses and carriages. The cost of manufacturing one yard of cloth used for gentlemen's coats is 9*s.* If each of the classes of males, Nos. 1 and 2, and 5 and 6 together, 2,749,589, consumed, or wore only 2 coats a year, say 5 yards, it would give 13,747,945 yards of the finest cloth, worth as many pounds sterling, for this portion of the human dress; and there can be no doubt on the average—it greatly exceeds this sum and quantity for coats alone. The United States take the largest quantity of our woollens exported. The

* The number of yards of cloth milled in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1819, was 11,813,970 yards; the wool imported that year was 16,193,343 lbs.; and the woollens exported, 6,899,694*l.*: exports, woollens, 1821, to all parts, 7,395,185*l.*; of which, 424,383½ pieces were superior cloth, value 3,255,530*l.*; and stuffs, woollen and worsted, 2,218,194*l.*—(Par. Pap. No. 156, of 1822.)

exports, 1834, were declared value 1,726,934*l.*, of which 1,450,413*l.* were of goods entered by the piece, which shows that it is the finer descriptions which they take from us.

According to "The New-York Mercantile Advertiser" of Nov. 14, 1834, the wool trade of the United States then stood thus:—

	Dollars.
Number of sheep, 30,000,000, at 2 dollars . .	60,000,000
Land to feed them, 10,000,000 acres, at 10 dolls.	100,000,000
Total capital	160,000,000
Wool produced annually	75,000,000
Capital invested in manufacture	40,000,000
Persons employed in manufactories	50,000
Do. dependent upon sheep and wool trade . .	162,000
	Dollars.
Value of wool produced, 1835	25,000,000
Value when manufactured, 1835*	50,000,000
Of which consumed by agriculturists	24,750,000
By other classes and exports	26,250,000

SILK MANUFACTURE.

The next important branch of British manufacture which we shall notice is the silk trade, although it is considerably inferior to the linen manufacture. The Tab. of Rev. and Pop. Part 4th, p. 214, inform us that the export of silks, of British manufacture, in 1834, was 637,198*l.* The raw material comes in about equal proportions from the British territories in Asia and from foreign states; the quantity and value in 1834 were,—quantity, 4,848,612 lbs., of which 228,005 lbs. were exported, leaving for British consumption 4,620,607 lbs.; in value, 1,923,037*l.* (official value.)†

* Another, and probably more accurate statement, makes the produce this sum for 1835, instead of 40,000,000 dollars in 1834.

† The official scale by which the import is estimated is—of India, 7*s.* 4*d.* per lb.; of Europe, 11*s.* 4*d.*; thrown or dyed, 24*s.* The absurdity of this is obvious: none of them are near the value. The average price by price current, February 19, is—India, 23*s.*; Europe, 17*s.* 7*d.*; general, 20*s.* 3*d.* per lb., which would bring the value of the raw material imported, 1834, to 4,646,364*l.*

There are, according to the Report of the Factory Commissioners, 737 factories in the United Kingdom engaged in the silk trade, which trade gives employment direct to about 500,000 persons, and has connected with it, and dependent upon it, perhaps as many more. The production has been estimated at about 10,000,000*l.*, which, deducting the value of the raw material, leaves — say 5,500,000*l.* for wages, &c. to the labourer and manufacturer.* The extent of the British manufacture greatly exceeds that of France, and the home consumption is double that of our populous neighbour. According to Dr. Bowring's report on the silk trade of France, 1835, the silk goods exported from France, 1831, amounted to 122,494,361 francs (5,100,000*l.*), and the home consumption 111,118,802 francs (4,630,000*l.* sterling).† The British home consumption will be the difference between the total amount of the manufacture, say 10,000,000*l.*, and the export 637,198, or 9,362,802*l.*, and the quantity of foreign silks retained for home consumption about 600,000*l.* The silk trade in the United States is rapidly rising into importance, and, in two years more, is calculated will amount in production to 20,000,000 dollars annually.

LINEN MANUFACTURE.

This is a most important branch of British and Irish produce and manufacture, and has increased very considerably of late years. We have seen that the value of the linen trade in Ireland alone was estimated at 5,000,000*l.* yearly, and this from an article of raw material, which was chiefly produced on her own soil. The official value of flax imported into Ireland in 1834 was only 20,369*l.* In considering this subject, it is

* But the produce of this manufacture is certainly higher, and is probably not far short of 11,000,000*l.* Under head Cotton Trade, we have seen that the silk gauze trade manufacture is stated at 1,891,870*l.*, from only 250,000 lbs. of silk. During the discussions on the silk trade in 1825, it was maintained and stated that the capital vested in the silk trade amounted to 12,000,000*l.*, which, if correct, would give a much higher production than has hitherto been supposed, or than is here stated.

† Dr. Ure, in his *Philosophy of Manufactures*, p. 247, has been led into a great error, when he rates the silk manufactures of France at only 5,600,000*l.* sterling, thus giving only 1,200,000*l.* for home consumption of that kingdom.

necessary to disjoin, as far as possible, the Irish from the British linen trade, the former being, as compared to quantity, probably the most valuable.

The quantity of both exported stood as under—

	Yards.	Declared value.	Thread, tapes, &c.
In 1833 . .	63,232,509	£2,097,273	£69,751
„ 1834 . .	67,834,304	2,357,991	85,355

The official value was, in 1833, 3,493,642*l.*, thread 50,125*l.*; and in 1834, 3,764,027*l.*, thread 82,169*l.* for United Kingdom. The quantity of linen exported in 1833 from the United Kingdom of England and Scotland was—

	British.	Irish.	Brit. sail cloth.	Irish do.
	51,393,420	9,561,277 yds.	2,227,777	48,038
Ireland direct . . .	1,873,854	...	...	...
	<u>51,393,420</u>	<u>11,435,131</u>	<u>2,227,777</u>	<u>48,038</u>

In 1834 the linen exported to foreign countries from Great Britain stood thus:—

	British.	Irish.	Official value.	Declared value.
England . . .	32,009,607	13,984,659	£2,284,532	£1,939,779
Scotland . . .	13,859,587	1,007,220	823,524	399,775
Ireland . . .	2,340	3,024,087	190,684	175,298
	<u>Yards 45,871,534</u>	<u>18,015,966</u>	<u>£3,298,740</u>	<u>£2,514,852</u>

Since 1825 the Irish trade has been thrown under the head of coasting trade; and consequently we are without the former official details, which showed us the quantity brought into Great Britain, and the quantity retained for home consumption in this part of the three United Kingdoms. We must therefore take it for the latest period that can be obtained, and which was 1825. The quantity imported into Great Britain that year was—

	Yards 52,560,926	52,560,926
Retained for home consumption . .	38,755,733	
Exported . . .	13,805,193	
Ditto . . . direct from Ireland . .	3,026,487	3,026,487
Total . .	16,831,680	55,587,413
Linen exported from Ireland	55,587,413 yds.	
Internal consumption, say half of Gt. Britain	19,377,866	„
Total produce . .	74,965,279	„

Take this number at the average of only 1s. 9d. per yard, which is certainly not over-rated, and we have the sum of 6,821,086*l.* as the yearly produce of the Irish linen trade, admitting that it has not increased since 1825, which, however, it certainly has done; then we have, taking the export of the year 1833 and 1834 at 11,435,131 yards each, and taking into account the number of these exported to our colonial possessions, the home or British consumption, *six-sevenths* of this portion of the linen trade.

The value of the portion carried on by Great Britain, it is more difficult to ascertain. A large proportion of what is exported, is Osnaburghs, worth only about 5d. and 6d. per yard. But the number of yards of Irish linen exported from Great Britain enables us to come at the value exported, very closely; that, we have seen, is 9,561,277 yards. The official scale values these at 1s. per yard, or 478,063*l.*, which, deducted from 3,118,056*l.*, the official value of all exported from Great Britain, leaves 2,639,993*l.* as the official value of linen exported from Great Britain. The official scale is, for Ireland, greatly too low; but for England, on an average, it is not, as regards linen, far from the truth. According to the Factory Commissioners, the number of flax manufactories in Great Britain and Ireland is 352, only 25 of which are in Ireland. In Scotland, the number is 170, employing 13,409 persons, but in Ireland only 3681. If we look at this arm of labour in the linen trade, and take the scale to determine that portion which belongs to Great Britain, we should indeed have an enormous sum; and were we to double the quantity produced, considering the inferior price in general, we should still have an equal value for the Great Britain portion, that that portion which belongs to Ireland bears. In the New Statistical Account of Scotland, No. 1, we have an interesting account of the flax manufacturing trade in Dundee. "In 1832, there were upwards of 30 flax spinning mills in Dundee and the immediate neighbourhood, driven by a steam power equal to 600 horses, consuming 15,600 tons of flax per annum, while the sum vested in machinery has been estimated at 240,000*l.*, and producing 7,488,000 spindles of yarn. In these mills about 3000 persons are daily employed. The number of families employed in the linen trade is 6828, to

which wages to the amount of 156,000*l.* a year are understood to be paid." The average wages for five different classes are—Flax-dressers, from 10*s.* to 12*s.* weekly; girls and boys, 3*s.* to 6*s.*; women, 5*s.* to 8*s.*; weavers, 7*s.* to 10*s.*; millwrights, 14*s.* to 18*s.* The quantity of flax imported was 107,552 cwts., and hemp 13,932 cwts. In the quarter ending January 5th, 1832, the linen entitled to a bounty, exported, was as under:—

To Gibraltar.

From 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per yard	33,781
„ 6 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „	486,873
Sail-cloth, ells	36,243

To Brazil.

From 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per yard	836,298
„ 6 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „	890,640
Above 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	2,134
Sail-cloth, ells	40,478

To Canada.

From 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per yard	42,985
„ 6 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „	215,112
Sail-cloth	46,638

To Cuba.

From 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per yard	36,223
„ 6 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „	373,793

To Jamaica.

From 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per yard	280,798
„ 6 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „	1,760,164
Sail-cloth, ells	9,856

To United States.

From 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per yard	968,998
„ 6 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „	3,361,257
Above 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „	55,617
Sail-cloth, ells	382,958

To Hayti.

From 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per yard . . .	634,177
„ 6 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „ . . .	1,221,640
Sail-cloth ells . . .	2,878

To St. Thomas.

From 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per yard . . .	206,227
„ 6 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „ . . .	527,030

In all, linen 11,334,256 yards, and sail-cloth 519,051 ells.

The total value of linens alone exported from Dundee, for bounty, during the year ending on the 5th January, 1832, appears from the Custom books to be 596,424*l.* sterling. In 1833, the total linen exports from Dundee are said to have amounted to 1,600,000*l.* These are valuable data to enable us not only to judge of the great extent of the British linen trade, but also of the capital invested in flax spinning factories, and the value of that description of goods which they produce, thus:—

30 : 156,000 :: 352.	Ans. £1,830,400	wages.
30 : 240,000 :: 352.	Ans. 3,013,333	capital.
30 : 3,000 :: 352.	Ans. 35,200	persons in mills.
30 : 596,424 :: 352.	Ans. 6,998,041	produce.*
30 : 6,828 :: 352.	Ans. 80,115	persons dependent on factories.

The quantity of flax and tow, as—

	Imported.	Exported.
1833 cwts.	1,129,683	18,202
1834 „	811,722	19,569

The quantity of flax and hemp imported, and retained for consumption was—

1833 cwts.	1,112,196
1834 „	794,272

leaving about *one-ninth* for Dundee to manufacture; for the quantity brought to Ireland is so small as not to be worth taking into account. Looking at all these matters attentively,

* By Mr. Marshall's data, thus:—

4 : 109,000 :: 352. Ans. £8,880,000, capital in machinery and works.

and considering the quantity of British linen exported in 1834, 53,621,197 yards, value by the official scale, as probably the most correct, 2,639,993*l.*; and considering further the great quantity of other descriptions of linen goods that are made out of much finer qualities than those which we have been considering as exported from Dundee, and the whole of which, such as muslins, lawns, table linen, &c. &c. are consumed in the three kingdoms; we may safely set down the yearly produce of the British linen trade at 8,600,000*l.*, which, added to that of Ireland, will stand thus, for home consumption and exportation:—

Great Britain, home consumption . . .	£5,960,007
Irish linen trade, for ditto	6,343,023
Home consumption	£12,303,030
British portion exported . . .	£2,639,993
Irish ditto	478,063
	<hr/>
	3,118,056
Grand Total	£15,421,086

Off this sum perhaps 7,300,000*l.* is paid in wages and expenses upon upwards of 500,000 persons employed in Great Britain and Ireland, as spinners, weavers, mechanics, bleachers, &c.

The following additional facts will tend to give us a clearer view of the linen trade, its extent, and value. The evidence of J. Marshall, of Leeds, before the Select Committee on the linen trade, stated the following important data. He calculated that 20,000 tons of flax is yearly spun in Ireland, and 30,000 tons in Great Britain. The latter country only produces 2000 tons, and imports about 2000 tons from Ireland. The remainder is all foreign produce. Much the greater part of that which is consumed, is for home consumption. About twenty years ago, only about 25,000 tons were spun in Great Britain—half, or more than half, of 30,000 tons spun by machinery—the rest by hand. Mr. Marshal has four mills near Leeds, steam power 300 horse; capital 250,000*l.*, of which 100,000*l.* is for machinery; requires that amount to make 500 tons well-spun yarn yearly; if from raw material on credit it requires a little more than that sum for machinery. The finest machinery-spun yarn makes goods 3*s.* to 4*s.* per yard, yard wide; consumes

about 2000 tons flax a year, and employs about 1000 persons in mill spinning, and 1600 dressing flax. But the extent of the linen trade in Ireland is more fully shown by the evidence of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Thomas Crosthwaite has mills near Dublin which employ 500 hands, work up from five to six tons weekly for dowlas cloth, worth 1s. per yard; has 150 to 160 weavers, who earn from 12s. to 16s. per week. A work like his requires from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* of capital. In point of value, the difference of the fine manufacture over the coarse is “*immense*,” though but little in weight. This gentleman stated that there was sown in Ireland, yearly, 64,000 hhds. flax seed, which produced 38,000 tons of flax, of which only 2000 tons were exported to Great Britain. Mr. John Grier stated that Irish flax was exported “largely,” and also that Irish spun yarn was exported to Great Britain in considerable quantities. James Correy, Esq. Secretary to the Linen Board, Ireland, stated that 50,000 hhds. of flax seed was imported into Ireland in 1824, value from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per hhd. or from 150,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* Mr. James Fisher informs us, that the seed produced on 5½ acres of land brought 42*l.*, and that land for flax production in the South of Ireland rents from six to ten guineas per acre; and Mr. Peter Bernard, that rent of flax land in the South of Ireland is from 3*l.* and 6*l.* to 12*l.* per acre: the system of sowing the native seed was daily increasing, and where it was, it produced from 8*l.* to 10*l.* extra. It was supposed by the Committee that the linen manufactures of Ireland were then worth 5,000,000*l.* yearly. Mr. James Fisher stated that it required three hhds. of seed to an acre, at which rate it took 17,000 acres for the quantity imported, but that the land cultivated in flax in Ireland was “*greatly*” beyond that extent, as we have seen from Mr. Crosthwaite’s evidence, and as we shall see from the testimony of others, that it must be. Mr. John Andrews goes most particularly into the subject. He states that one hhd. of seed (seven Winchester bushels) will sow a Conyningham acre of land, which acre is between an Irish and an English acre, or that three Irish make four Conyningham acres. Some persons in the North of Ireland sow from two to seven hhds. of flax seed, but the great majority sow less than ½ hhd., and less than ½ an acre;

and he again states, that the farmers in the North of Ireland sow from 2 acres up to 40 acres; has known them sow 150 acres; the class of farmers which may be denominated the manufacturing farmers sow from $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre up to 2 acres. He farther adds, that the farmers in the North of Ireland depend upon the produce and manufacture of their flax sowing for half a year's rent, and sometimes for a whole year's rent of the land. Mr. John Grier says the same thing—that the farmer generally calculates upon paying the rent from the produce of the patches of the farms cultivated in flax. He also states, that from the pulling of the flax till it is spun into yarn, about one-half of the expense of producing linen cloth is incurred; and adds, that spinning yarn is the occupation of almost the whole population of the North and West of Ireland. It is more especially the work of all the females. Mr. James Twigg tells us, that the kind of linen goods chiefly used for home consumption in Ireland are of the value of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per yard. Mr. Leonard Horner informs us, that there is some Irish sheeting worth 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per yard; and that more Irish fine linen comes to Scotland for consumption than is made in Scotland itself. Mr. James Fisher states, that 20,000 pieces of linen are yearly bleached in the neighbourhood of Limerick; and Mr. Julius Bernard tells us that in the market of Clonakilty, county of Cork, the sales of linen weekly are from 1000l. to 1200l., and that in that part of the country there are five other, but inferior linen markets. The Appendix to the Report gives us the return, as nearly as could be got, of the value of unbleached linen sold in every market in Ireland, 2,538,012l. 9s. 2d., but acknowledges it to be too low. These references will show the immense value of the whole linen trade, and the capital which is, and must be, invested in it.

The Committee on Irish Linen Trade, 1822, state—

Acres of land sown with flax—Connaught .					8,366
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Munster .	4,233
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Leinster .	3,998
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Ulster .	60,212
Acres .					<u>76,809</u>

The produce in flax is equal to 5 cwt. the Irish acre; 446 lbs. the Scotch; and 345 lbs. the English acre. The number of hogsheads sown in 1821 was 44,370. From the time the raw material is pulled to the time the linen is brought to market, it is calculated to give employment (permanent) to 96,000 males, and 21,000 females, exclusive altogether of the labourers, in the agricultural produce. Each acre of land is calculated to give employment to, or rather requires, from the time that the flax is pulled to the time the linen is brought to market, one person for 1133 days, in the proportion of 366 days for males; 767 for females.*

Flax imported.

	Quantity.	Value.
1833 Cwts.	1,129,633	£2,296,565
1834 „	811,722	1,660,121
	<u>1,941,355</u>	<u>£3,956,686</u>
Average, 2 years	970,677	£1,978,343
Exported Cwts.	37,771	40,100
Home use „	<u>932,906</u>	<u>£1,938,243</u>
Produced in Ireland . . .	38,000 Tons.	
Do. Great Britain . . .	<u>4,000</u>	
	42,000 at 40 <i>l</i> .	<u>£1,680,000</u>

Cost of raw material . . . £3,618,243

Exclusive of freights on foreign.

And as, even after it is spun into yarn, half the expense on linen manufactured goods is only incurred, we have a sure data to determine the value of the linen manufacture, not less certainly when the cloth is put into the shop than what is here taken. Besides, we must bear in mind that a very large quantity is raised, and produced, and manufactured over the country, by farmers, &c. on their own premises, all but the weaving. 90,000 tons, 201,600,000 lbs., produces 168,306,143 lbs. yarn;

* Exports, British linen, 1822 . . £1,929,514 . . . £6,361 Irish.
 Do. Irish do. „ . . 676,910 . . .
 Flax seed sown in Ireland, 1822 . 49,658 hhds. . 86,901 acres.
 „ „ „ 1823 . 54,636 „ . 95,613 „

average price by Dundee market, 13*d.* per lb., is 7,607,141*l.* for value of flax yarn *alone*; price 17*d.* per lb. fine yarn; coarser yarn, 8½*d.* per lb.; the proportion of fine yarn is greatest, but not to a very material extent.

The quantity of hemp imported, in 1833, was 527,459 cwts.; in 1834, 673,811 cwts.; retained for home consumption, 1833, 512,623; and in 1834, 666,096 cwts. (Tab. Rev. and Pop., No. 4); which quantity would produce yarn, 56,950,352 lbs., worth, at 6*d.* per lb., 1,423,758*l.* The quantity of hemp produced in Great Britain is considerable; but I have not been able to obtain any accurate account of it. In Cambridgeshire, a considerable quantity is raised. In the county of Suffolk there is also a large quantity produced, particularly in the district from Eye to Beccles, 10 miles broad. In Dorsetshire, hemp is also largely produced. Above 10,800 persons are there employed in manufacturing it into sail-cloth, nets, &c.

The following short recapitulation and reference will enable us to perceive more clearly and correctly the very great extent and value of the British linen trade:—

Cost of raw material, flax	£3,618,243
Do. do. hemp, imported, foreign	1,423,758
Do. do. grown in Britain, say	800,000
Total	£5,842,001*

When we consider the vast sums expended in labour, in weaving and bringing the cloth to market, that is, into the hands of the retailer and the exporter, &c., we shall at once see that the estimate of the total amount and value now given, is not over-estimated. Moreover, we have another scale to check our reckoning. In the Report of the Committee regarding the Hand-loom Weavers, 1835, p. 11, we find it stated that there are 840,000 weavers in the three kingdoms. In the cotton trade there are employed of these 280,000 (some say

* In Perth there are 2500 looms in the town, which produce linen to the value of 200,000*l.* per annum; and in the neighbourhood the value produced is stated to be 120,000*l.* more. Boots, shoes, and gloves are produced to the value of 30,000*l.* Knitting stockings, in Aberdeen, some years ago, produced the article to the value of 120,000*l.* per annum.

only 240,000), leaving 600,000 for the silk, woollen, and linen trade; from which number the greater portions certainly go to the woollen and the linen trades, particularly the latter, as there is less steam power applied in it than in any one of the others.* According to the Official Abstract of the Population of Ireland for 1831, there are, in sixteen of the chief towns in that island, 50,468 weavers, almost all of whom are employed in the linen trade. The wages of the said remaining 600,000 weavers, at only 12s. per week, 31l. 4s. per annum, is 18,750,000l., nearly 7,000,000l. of which must belong to the linen trade.

LEATHER.

This is one of the most valuable and useful articles of British production, and may be considered as belonging to the agricultural department, from which the raw material proceeds. Since 1830 the duty has been wholly repealed, and therefore we are now without those particular excise details which brought the whole quantity under immediate inspection. We shall therefore take 1825, the year before the duty was disturbed, and shortly advert to the subsequent increase, so far as partial returns enable us to judge. According to the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of Agriculture, p. 628, the total quantity which came under the excise for 1825 was as under:—

Ox, cow, and buffalo, tanned, in Great Britain	58,587,478 lbs.
Horse hides, tanned, No. 48,088, at 40 lbs. .	1,923,520
Cow hides, „ 796, at 28 lbs. .	32,288
Calf skins, kips, and seal skins	17,215
Ireland, cow	6,907,884
Horse, tanned, No. 28, at 35 lbs.	980
Calf, kip, &c.	76
Skins, or pieces of skins, in both kingdoms .	5,464
Cattle	67,474,905 lbs.

* Power-loom, cotton	109,472
Do. woollen	3,903
Do. silk	1,814
Do. linen	39
Total	115,228

Parl. Pap. No. 24, of 1836.

Sheep skins, tanned, Great Britain, 84,528 doz.

at 1½*d.* lb. 1,521,504 lbs.

Goat skins, tanned . . . 16,083 doz. . . 289,494

Slink calf, with hair, tawed . . 271 „, at 5 lbs. 16,260

Slink calf, with hair, dog & kid, 26,654 „, . . 619,696

Buck and doe skins 816

Goat and beaver 690 doz. . . 12,420

Sheep and lamb skins, (Ireland included) . . 2,288,148

Other skins, and pieces of skins 3,475

Dressed in oil, Great Britain and Ireland:—

„ buck and deer skins 62,382

„ sheep and lamb skins 768,554

„ other skins, parts, and pieces . . 259,737

Vellum 3,533 doz. 63,592

Parchment 46,144 „, . 830,592

Ireland, goat skins, tanned 925

„ sheep, ditto 3,235

Total 6,740,830

exclusive of foreign, which, for home consumption that year, was 277,818 cwts. raw hides, or about 15,000,000 lbs. tanned. The duty received (excise) on the whole was 443,000*l.*; and in 1821, before any reduction took place, it was 600,282*l.* The total, in pounds, by the preceding calculations and references, will be—

Cattle 67,474,905 lbs.

Sheep, &c. 6,740,836

Foreign 15,121,808

Grand Total . . . 89,337,549 lbs.

On the weight here given it is necessary to observe, that it is the weight when dry and tanned, not when raw, in which state it would be double. The duty was 1½*d.* per lb.; and practical shoemakers calculated the value of leather of every kind, on the average, at forty times the amount of duty, which would make the total proceeds, in value, to be 17,720,000*l.* which is probably very correct. It is otherwise difficult, if not impossible, to separate and estimate the value of each description of leather

and skins separate. Sole leather is worth about 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb., and upper leather from 2*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*, averaging, perhaps, 3*s.* With this data, and considering the high price of many kinds for ornamental and superior purposes, we shall, on the whole, come close upon the above estimate, or say, in round numbers, 16,000,000*l.* annually. Eden, thirty years ago, estimated the amount at 12,000,000*l.* The quantity of foreign retained for home consumption had increased, in 1834, to 342,718 cwts. raw. In 1821, the quantity of hides and skins tanned and dressed in oil, in Great Britain, amounted to 49,072,000 lbs. The declared value of leather wrought and unwrought, and saddlery, exported in 1834, was 305,203*l.*

There are in Glasgow 3000 shoemakers, working for home consumption and export. The number in the United Kingdom may be very fairly and correctly determined by taking Glasgow as the scale. It would stand thus:—

$$200,000 : 3,000 :: 24,000,000. \text{ Ans. } 360,000.$$

Take their average wages at 10*s.* per week, say 26*l.* per annum, and there is required the prodigious sum for labour in this department of the leather trade done, 9,360,000*l.* The saddlery and harness department must be proportionally great and extensive. A glance at the number of carriages and draught horses in the United Kingdom, and the recollection that the expense for harness on the farm of 100 acres is calculated, by the witnesses before the Agricultural Committees of 1821 and 1833, to be, in the former period, 4*l.* yearly; and in the latter, 4*l.* (p. 445,) for 180 acres, and 2*l.* 10*s.* for 100 acres; this rate on 60,000 farms, or any number in the ratio of 100 acres, gives 1,500,000*l.* per annum in agriculture alone.

One dozen pairs of shoes, on an average, for those in general use, weighs, as has been stated, 14 lbs. (duty 1*s.* 9*d.*), their value, on an average, 6*s.* per pair, as sold to the consumer. If only one-half of the population of Great Britain and Ireland consume two pairs of shoes yearly, the sum for shoes amongst them would be about 7,200,000*l.* per annum, which may serve to give some idea of the extent to which the above trade is carried on. We have, however, a pretty correct scale to show the value of leather in the Official Tables, (Part 4th, p. 206,)

in the quantity exported under the head "Wrought and Unwrought," which is, exclusive of saddlery, 63,095*l.*, viz. 1,617,421 lbs.; declared value, 248,302*l.*, or 3*s.* 0*½d.* per lb. The quantity thus exported was in boots and shoes, chiefly of the export quality, considerably below the general value and the value of the superior description of leather.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

This is a species of British produce and manufacture equal to the other in almost every respect, and, like the other, the raw produce is, comparatively speaking, her own. At page 75 we have seen the vast quantity of iron produced, and the quantity and value of that which is exported; in quantity, 174,441 cwts., 16,275 cwts. of which only was in hardware and cutlery, turned into 1,485,233*l.*, or at the rate of nearly 90*l.* per ton. When we reflect upon the quantity that remains of British production, probably about 1,000,000 tons, and the quantity that is imported to be worked up in this country (15,399 tons in 1834), and consider the various valuable, expensive, and even ornamental purposes to which iron, when manufactured, is applied—the immense consumption of hardware and cutlery alone, in this country, when compared to the export, the iron employed in all agricultural implements, in machinery, and in every article for building houses, carriages, ships, &c. &c., and in various domestic purposes, without thinking of the munitions of war, or the modern invention of rail-roads, &c., we shall have an enormous, I had almost said an incalculable sum. The evidence of Mr. S. Jackson, before the Committee of Manufactures, Commerce, and Shipping, 1833, p. 175, gives us some insight into this important trade, as regards Sheffield alone. The population was estimated at 90,000, principally employed; the male population, and a considerable part of the female population, in the manufacture of hardware goods. The number of hands employed in making table knives and forks, 3689; pen and pocket knives, 2680; razors, 754; scissors, 600; files, 1768; saws, 563; edged tools, 703; stove grate fenders, 1530; white metal, 643;

silver plated manufactures, 500: making a total of 13,430. The wages—spring-knife cutlers, blade-forgers, 21s. to 31s. 6d. per week; what are called work-bound hands, or which put the knives together, 15s. to 25s. per week; grinders, 30s. to 40s. per week; table knife hafters, 18s. to 27s. per week; razor forgers, 26s. to 30s. per week; razor strikers, 24s. to 26s. per week; hafters, from 18s. to 40s. per week; grinders, 18s. to 50s. per week: ten hours' labour each day.—Mr. William Matthews stated to the same Committee (p. 594), that there were from 50,000 to 60,000 nailers in his neighbourhood, near Dudley; and we have only to look around the kingdom, in almost every town and district thereof, to perceive the prodigious numbers of persons engaged in manufacturing articles from iron, of one description or the other, to form the opinion, that the amount is incalculably great. The consumption of hardware and cutlery alone is fifteen times the value of what is exported. The value of blacksmith work yearly, on a farm of 100 acres, is nearly 3*l.*, or upwards of 1,590,000*l.* in the farming department alone for repairs in iron, and labour for it. The home consumption, at the rates just stated, will be 244,125 tons, value 24,278,495*l.*; but the iron being wrought iron, from which all this is made, may, as pig-iron, be estimated one third more, 321,000 tons: there will then remain, admitting our calculation of production to be correct, after all the exports and the home consumption mentioned, upwards of 550,000 tons pig-iron to be employed for every other purpose in Great Britain; and admitting that it is only turned into the value of 20*l.* per ton on an average, the additional value would be 11,000,000*l.* The produce of the iron trade would then be as under:—

	Value.
Exported hardware and cutlery, &c. &c.	£ 2,892,105
Home consumption of hardware and cutlery	24,278,495
Other purposes	11,000,000
Grand Total	£38,170,600
Deduct cost of pig-iron, as estimated	7,098,000
Produce of manufactured iron trade	£31,072,600

The number of persons employed in the hardware and cutlery trade, males and females, old and young, cannot be fewer than 400,000. We have seen a specimen of the wages in the superior branches, in 13,430 workmen in Sheffield, averaging about 26s. per week, or about 68*l.* per annum; and from that we may form some idea of what the wages of the whole must be—many, many millions. The number of blacksmiths, and other workers in iron, in other description of works throughout the kingdom, are exceedingly great; and when the whole are taken into account, and the value of the labour considered, and the value of the time and capital of those previously employed, and dependent upon it, we shall be more ready to increase than to diminish the above estimate of the produce of iron in Great Britain.*

BRASS AND COPPER WARES.

This also is a most important branch of British industry, but we have no definite data to determine its amount. Wolverhampton, containing about 30,000 inhabitants, is greatly employed in this branch of business, and it is carried on to a great extent in Birmingham and other places. Mr. John Dixon informed the Committee of Commerce, &c. 1833, p. 259, that he had in one establishment 10,000*l.* net invested. The quantity of copper, British produce, which remains for home consumption, is 108,967 tons. The quantity of foreign copper retained for home consumption is very trifling. The wages in Wolverhampton were 12s., and 16s. in some instances; but some at 20s. per week. The produce for home consumption has been estimated at 3,813,815*l.*, giving employment to upwards of 50,000 people, which is only raising the value of the raw material or metal from 5*l.* to about 35*l.* per ton—a value very far below the value of iron when manufactured into cutlery articles; and the estimate of the produce of copper manufactures here made, therefore, is probably much too low. But take it at this rate, the produce of the copper trade in Great Britain will stand as follows:—

* Cutlery trade, France, employed, 1835, 50,000 persons. In France there are 4000 persons employed making guns.

Exported	£ 859,291
Home consumption, manufactures	3,813,845
Total	<u>£4,673,136</u>

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE.

These are extensive and valuable branches of British industry, and all from the produce of her own soil. The capital sunk in them is very considerable, and the produce to an extent which is little thought upon, but which cannot be calculated with accuracy. Some of the manufactories are upon a most extensive scale. The quantity and value exported in 1834 is as under :—

Earthenware . 44,015,623 pieces	Value declared. £493,382
Glass . . . 199,051 cwts.	£484,696
	<u>12,176</u>
	496,872

The Tables of Rev. and Pop. Part 4th, p. 28, give us the who quantity of glass charged with duty, and the duty thereon, for the United Kingdom. It stood thus :—

Crown . . 136,708 cwts.	£502,401 18 0
Flint . . 83,323	233,304 8 0
Plate . . 18,922	56,781 4 0
Broad . . 6,766	10,149 0 0
Bottle . . 344,014	<u>120,404 18 0</u>
589,733 cwts.	£923,041 8 0

The internal consumption of these articles is, on the most moderate calculation, tenfold the value exported; and at this rate, the amount of the yearly produce of both will stand thus :—

Earthenware exported	£ 493,382
Ditto, home consumption	4,933,820
	<u>£5,427,202</u>
Glass exported	496,872
Ditto, home consumption	4,968,720
	<u>5,465,592</u>
Total	£10,892,794

MISCELLANEOUS—No. 1.

Paper, Furniture, Colours, Books, &c.

These are each and all most important branches of industry, the produce of which is very great; but it is impossible to procure any definite data for them. The following few observations may, however, serve to show the very great amount:—

		Duty.
1834.	Paper, 1st class . . . 54,053,721 lbs.	£675,671
„	„ 2d ditto . . . 16,552,168	103,451
„	„ Pasteboard, &c. . . 49,392 cwts.	54,689
„	„ Stained ditto . . . 8,749,144 yds.	63,792
		<u>£897,603</u>

1834.	Mahogany, home consumption	16,721 tons
„	Rosewood, ditto	1,156
„	Cedar	1,539
„	Boxwood	535
		<u>19,951</u>

1834.	Advertisements on newspapers	£ 91,553
„	Stamps for newspapers	537,156

The total produce under this portion of the Miscellaneous head cannot be estimated at less than 14,000,000*l.* as the price when brought to sale by the retailer to the consumer; and the capital employed, 10,000,000*l.*

MISCELLANEOUS—No. 2.

This is a still more extensive and valuable class, but one which in every item only a general idea can be formed. A few points, however, on which we can speak correctly, will give the reader some idea of the great extent and value, and general accuracy of the following estimate as regards beer, spirits, soap, candles, tobacco, and snuff:—

1829.	Beer and ale, strong . . .	6,060,247 barrels
„	„ table . . .	1,609,853
„	Beer, intermediate . . .	55,498
	Total . . .	<u>7,725,598 barrels</u>

British spirits, charged duties, excise, in 1834, were—

	23,397,806 galls.	duty	£5,243,438
Soap, do. do. hard,	144,344,043 lbs.	„	902,000
Do. do. do. soft,	10,401,281 „	„	43,338
Candles, (1830,) tallow .	115,586,192 „		
Do. wax and spermaceti,	1,265,113 „		
Tobacco and snuff, (1834,) home consumption,	21,339,307 lbs.		
Duty . .	£3,241,985.	Imported . .	39,477,907 „

Independent of these, there are straw for manufacturing bonnets, dye stuffs, furs, feathers, hair, hogs' bristles, floor-cloths, oil-cloths, gunpowder, cooperage, turnery ware, drugs and chemical preparations, refined sugar (value exported 1,489,692*l.*), musical instruments, salt and alum, the produce of all of which has been estimated, and may be estimated, in cost for labour and other expenses to bring them to market, exclusive of the value of the articles themselves, at 7,000,000*l.*, while of the above specified articles, including raw material, cannot be less than—

Beer and ale	£23,176,794
Soap	3,223,860
Candles	2,677,750
Sundries, including raw materials . .	12,000,000
Tobacco and snuff, including duty . .	4,241,985
Spirits, (British,) including duty . .	11,843,438
Grand Total	£57,163,827

Out of all these, again, there are exported—

Tobacco, say 1834 .	lbs. 17,000,000	£246,960
Beer and ale „ .	tons 10,406	186,321
Soap „ .	lbs. 17,053,304	} 342,684
Candles „ .	„ 16,636,425	
Spirits, British „		10,114, &c.

which shows the immense preponderance which the home has over the foreign market, while, with regard to the articles of beer, soap, and candles, about one-half the export is to British colonial possessions. But this point will be more fully and particularly alluded to hereafter.

CANALS, RAIL-ROADS, AND TURNPIKE ROADS.

This is a most important subject, and one it is very difficult to estimate correctly, unless the revenue from each were known. That they are all paying well is pretty evident, the Caledonian Canal excepted. The rail-roads are rapidly increasing, already about 60 in number; and there are 80 corporate canal companies, who have expended nearly 14,000,000*l.*, including rail-roads, at least 20,000,000*l.* capital. The dividends received may amount to about 8,000,000*l.* The turnpike trusts in Great Britain alone stood, by Tables Rev. and Pop, Part 2d, p. 118, for 1821, thus:—

Trusts	No. 1,215
Miles of road	24,541
Income	£1,276,351
Expenditure	1,206,152

According to Parl. Paper, No. 703, of 1833, the income in England from 1119 trusts, distance 19,798 miles, was 1,678,054*l.*, expenditure 1,455,293. The debt amounted to 7,785,171*l.*, and in Wales and Scotland 1,759,658*l.* additional: increase of the two latter on 1821, 225,040*l.*, expenditure 215,810*l.* The distance of roads is now about 30,000 miles in Great Britain, and the expense of making and finishing them could not be less than 1000*l.* per mile, or 30,000,000*l.*; and probably one-third more for Ireland. The capital vested in roads, canals, and rail-roads, is not less than 60,000,000*l.*; and if we add, for docks of all kinds in the three kingdoms 20,000,000*l.* more, we shall have 180,000,000*l.* capital sunk in these four important branches. In London the docks alone have cost more than 7,000,000*l.**

* Of the extent, value, and cost of canals, we may form some idea when we look at the cost of the inland navigation of Ireland only. According to the Appendix to the 3d Report of the Select Committee on the State of the Poor in Ireland, p. 753, the cost of the following stands—

Grand Canal	100 miles	£1,861,008 0 0
Royal Canal	72 „	1,421,954 13 1
Carried forward . . .		£3,282,962 13 1

LIGHT-HOUSES.

This is a valuable, important, and useful branch of British industry and capital invested. According to Parl. Paper, No. 7, of 1827, the income from the northern light-houses was 29,000*l*. The valuable Report, however, of the Committee on Light-houses, 1834, enables us to see the number, value, and revenues from light-houses, with considerable accuracy. The number of light-houses in the United Kingdom was—

	Public Lights.	Local Lights.	Floating Lights.
England . . .	57	51	18
Scotland . . .	25	28	0
Ireland . . .	23	14	3
Total . . .	105	93	21

Of those in England 71 are under the Trinity House; the remainder in the hands of private individuals. The gross revenue collected in 1832-3 was—

134 Light-houses	£240,304	England, Trinity	£83,041
Charge collect.	£22,135	Private individuals	79,676
Expenditure .	74,832	Scotland . . .	33,236
	96,967	Ireland . . .	42,500
Balance . .	£143,337		£238,453

For erecting 11 light-houses and 4 floating lights on the Irish coast, we find the sum of 183,270*l*. paid, giving an average of 6,300*l*. for light-ships, and of 14,500*l*. for light-houses. In Scotland we find the sum of 290,402*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. expended in erecting 18 new light-houses, including 60,000*l*. paid the Duke of Portland for his rights on the Isle of May,—making on an average, exclusive of this sum, 12,800*l*. for each. Take

		<i>Brought forward</i>	£3,282,962	13	1
Limerick navigation	. 12 miles		123,559	16	1
Shannon ditto	. 34 „		255,501	16	0
Boyne ditto	. 15½ „		115,677	11	5½
Newry and Tyrone ditto	77 „ (improvements only)		75,730	10	1½
Lagan ditto	22 „	„	96,000	0	0
Derry Canal ditto	43¾ „	„	209,805	16	0
Total . . .			£4,159,238	2	9

14,000*l.* as the average for light-houses, and 7000*l.* for light-ships, and we have the property in light-houses thus—

Public light-houses . . .	105 at £14,000	£1,470,000
Floating lights	21 „ 7,000	147,000
Local or harbour lights . .	93 „ 6,000	558,000
Total		£2,175,000

Their value at 30 years' purchase of clear income, 150,000*l.* yearly, is 4,500,000*l.*

BRIDGES AND CHURCHES.

The property in these two descriptions of British interests is alone immense. The bridges in London only have cost from 6,000,000*l.* to 7,000,000*l.*; in Glasgow about 100,000*l.*; and in various other towns in the three kingdoms, exceedingly large sums, exclusive of those included in turnpike trusts. If we state the value of the whole, exclusive of these trusts, at 10,000,000*l.*, we do not exceed; and most, if not the whole of this too, be it observed, is productive property. Next, churches and chapels. Look at, and consider the number and value of these. In England, 11,000 parishes; Scotland, say 1000; Ireland, 5000; each a church, besides the additional number in towns, great and small. Consider the value of these, on a very moderate scale. Look at the splendid churches in London; the fine cathedrals at York, London, Lincoln, &c. &c. and reflect on their value. In the capital alone the value must be measured by millions. Even in Glasgow, including its splendid cathedral, the value must exceed, belonging to the Church establishment only, half a million. The number and value of chapels belonging to the different bodies of dissenters are exceedingly great. The debt alone on these, in Scotland, is about 700,000*l.* Take one church for each parish, and every church at the value of 1000*l.*, and we have 14,000,000*l.*, exclusive of churches and chapels in great towns, and exclusive of sectarian places of worship; together, perhaps, as much more, or 28,000,000*l.*—making under this head, bridges and churches, 38,000,000*l.*, which may be considered as being private property; that is, the property of each parish or place, or of individuals.

FURNITURE IN HOUSES, WEARING APPAREL.

The property under these two heads must be a sum as incredible, as it is incalculable from accurate data. There are 4,296,411 inhabited houses in Great Britain and Ireland. Throw off 1,296,411 of these as not having furniture worth noticing, and taking the remainder, 3,000,000, at 300*l.* each, there is a sum of 900,000,000*l.*, which is stated not as the true sum, but to show to what even a not very high datum would bring the value of this description of property. But let us take it at a moderate rate:—

1,000,000 houses at 300 <i>l.</i>	. .	£300,000,000
2,000,000 do. „ 100 <i>l.</i>	. .	200,000,000
Total, furniture	. .	£500,000,000

Again, as to wearing apparel. Limit the number of the population to 20,000,000, who alone have clothes and wardrobes worth taking into account, and restricting the value of the wardrobes of each of these, what is in wear and what is not, to 10*l.*, and we have the amazing sum of 200,000,000*l.*, making, with furniture, 700,000,000*l.* sterling—a sum which, while it may astonish as to its magnitude, must also bring the reader to perceive, when it is minutely considered, how very probable, nay, reasonable, the amount stated is, and how nearly correct.

PLATE, JEWELLERY, &c.

The property invested in these articles in Great Britain is also immense. According to the Tables Rev. and Pop., Part IV. p. 31, the amount of duty received, for 1834, from gold plate, was 5198*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.*, giving for the quantity manufactured, 6116 oz., value of metal 24,464*l.*; of silver plate, 79,568*l.* 14*s.* giving for the quantity manufactured 1,527,849 oz., value of metal 420,158*l.*; but including workmanship, a sum unknown, and equal to the costly design. In 1828 Mr. Huskisson stated, in the House of Commons, that the value of gold made into plate was 17,790 lbs., and of silver, 1,186,973 lbs.; the annual value of which was estimated at about 23,000,000 dolls., being one half of the whole value of plate, from gold and silver,

made in Europe. Towards the close of Mr. Pitt's administration, an inquiry into the value of plate and jewellery in the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland brought out a result, 200,000,000*l.* Nor will this sum appear to be at all exaggerated when we look at the houses and families. Take, for example, 128,598 houses or families, at above 40*l.* assessed rental, and give 1000*l.* each to those for plate and jewellery, and we have 128,598,000*l.*; and take, again, the number of houses, or families in houses, above 20*l.* assessed rental, and upwards, and give each of these, at an average, 600*l.* for plate and jewellery, and the amount will be 184,025,600*l.* for Great Britain and Ireland.

STEAM ENGINES.

The property vested in steam engines in this country is exceedingly great: it has been estimated at 20,000,000*l.* What portion of this belongs to what is technically called factories, viz. cotton, linen, silk, and wool, and what portion belongs to other works, such as lead mines, coal mines, copper mines, &c. and numerous other manufactories, it is difficult to ascertain, except in the value of steam-boats, which has been already valued and ascertained; but it is probably not less than one-half of the first sum.

PROPERTY UNDER SUNDRY HEADS.

The value of this we may enumerate under different heads, and in a tabular form, without argument, observation, or further calculation, except as to the sums which are deposited in banks, on interest, without any reference to the deposits which merchants, &c. keep in these establishments to use in course of their business, and which cannot be calculated upon as property secure, as it falls to be placed under some one of the heads which we have enumerated, or have yet to enumerate. During the discussions regarding the small-note currency question, it was ascertained that the amount of this description of property in Scotland was about 13,000,000*l.* So low, however, is the rate of bank interest now reduced, that much of the money deposited in banks and other establishments as places of security, and on

the interest of which the individuals lived, or increased their property, that much of it is now probably invested in the funds, in public undertakings, and in various descriptions of property under security or otherwise, as may be. Much of it, it is to be feared, has gone into swindling loans, to miserable foreign countries, which cannot pay, and which never will pay, either principal or interest. The gold and silver that has been coined and issued must, as to the great bulk of it, remain in some hands or other, either in circulation, or hoarded or kept by bankers to meet any emergency which may occur. The gold bullion received at the Bank of England, 1834, was 18,505 lbs. 2 oz. 6 dwts.—delivered, 2,820 lbs. 6 oz. 12 dwts.; silver bullion, 209,689 lbs. 1 oz. 19 dwts.—delivered, 226,217 lbs. 4 oz. 2 dwts. (Tab. Rev. and Pop., Part IV. p. 7); and according to the same authority, (Part III. p. 14,) the value of gold and silver coined, from 1790 to 1833 inclusive, was 83,997,697*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, of which there was, of silver only, 9,184,757*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* The greatest annual sum coined was in 1821, when it amounted to 9,954,444*l.* 13*s.*, only 434,686*l.* of which was silver.

Savings banks, England, Wales, Ireland, deposits	£15,369,844
Deposits, Scotch banks, from a similar population	13,000,000
Property in Court of Chancery*	40,000,000
Gold and silver coined, 1790—1833	83,997,697
Loans to European powers	37,700,421
Do. to Spanish America	18,994,150
Money on do. do. Mines	6,215,870
National debt unredeemed	743,675,299
Exchequer bills†	28,521,550
	<u>£987,474,831</u>

BANKS—MERCHANTS—CAPITAL.

The amount of money deposited in banks by the mercantile world is exceedingly great, but then that is for the purpose of

* The amount of this is now higher, and I believe is also wholly included in the funds, as is the principal part of the Savings Banks also.

† Exchequer bills, though a debt due by the nation, can hardly be called capital, as they are chiefly used and owned as mercantile floating capital.

meeting their commercial engagements. What proportion there is above the latter it is impossible to determine, though it is no doubt very considerable; but in this I allude to that portion of money so deposited and stock he has on hand which may be clear, after the payment of all his debts. Doubtless, in such a commercial country as this, and amongst such a number of traders, many of them unquestionably wealthy, the sum must be very great; but to give it even a name appears to be impossible. At the time of the panic, in 1826, the quantity of money deposited in the different banks amounted, it was said, to 800,000,000*l*. The total British commercial capital has been estimated at 1,500,000,000*l*., of which the first sum formed more than one half. Equally impossible it is to form any accurate idea of the active capital of banks beyond what has been stated as capital in the National Debt, as much of that capital, and also of all insurance and joint stock companies, are invested in the National Debt, where it is always ready at hand in case of demand. In England there are about 830 banks; in Scotland, 34:* all of these have very large capitals; many of

* Parl. Pap. No. 172, of 1836, gives the number of Joint Stock Company Banks established under the Act 7 Geo. IV. c. 46, in England to be 65; and the number of places in which they transact business, 498. Parl. Pap. No. 445, of 1835, gives the amount of circulation by private banks and Joint Stock Banks in England and Wales, for the quarter ending 27th June, 1835, to be:—

Private Banks	£8,455,114
Joint Stock Banks	2,484,687
Total	£10,939,801

BANKS—United States.

	Dollars.
No. 558. Capital	231,250,000
Circulation	103,600,000
Loans and Discount	365,000,000
Specie	44,000,000
Real Estate	11,000,000
Stocks	9,000,000
Other Investments	4,600,000

Massachusetts State, largest number, 105.	Capital	30,500,000
New York State, next, 87.	ditto	31,000,000

New York Advertiser, Feb. 17 to 25, 1836.

them we may say immense. There is the Bank of England with an overwhelming capital; numbers of the private bankers in London are masters—owners of millions. In Scotland three banks,—the Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Scotland, and the National Bank, have, together, a capital of 6,000,000*l.*; but still, to separate the capital of these, or any insurance and joint stock companies, is quite impossible. The money they have at command and in business, exclusive of their investments in the national funds, must be exceedingly great, and may be guessed at by looking at the enormous property and productions which we have considered, and those which are still to be brought under the reader's review. Similar also is the state of the question as regards the value of all goods and articles of various kinds, and of every description, in store, stock in shops, warehouses, &c., or bringing forward for these. It is impossible to estimate the amount of these beyond the sum which may remain to be paid for them, the balance beyond which would remain only as fixed or real property. The sum total of these last-mentioned must be enormous; and if we were to take it at one-fourth the whole commercial capital, 370,000,000*l.*, we probably do not go wide from the mark.

According to Dr. Cleland's Statistics of Glasgow, there were in that city and suburbs, in 1832, 3154 shops. At this ratio there would be, in the United Kingdoms and British Isles, 378,480; the rent, on the same scale, running from 30*l.* to 200*l.* per annum. Suppose the stock of goods in each, of 320,000, only to average 1000*l.*, the total would amount to 320,000,000*l.*, which we shall admit is clear mercantile capital. To come closer in the estimate under this head, let us take the general annual produce thus:—

Produce of Agriculture	£474,000,000
Ditto Manufactures	262,000,000
Exports and Imports, Foreign Trade, including charges.	130,000,000
Total	£866,000,000

Suppose half of this to be stock, or clear fixed capital in the hands of merchants, shopkeepers, warehousemen, and dealers

of all kinds, then the remaining 435,000,000*l.* would stand as fixed capital for merchants, and as additional property of bankers, &c.: approximating the amount of property under this head as moderately as possible, we may take it at 350,000,000*l.*, including the circulating specie of the country.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The value of these is very great, both as belonging to corporations, counties, and the national government. These are town-halls, prisons, bridewells, &c. In every great town these are considerable, and also in county towns they are very valuable. In London they are numerous and princely—the numerous splendid club-rooms, halls, &c., but some of which have already been included in the value of property on houses, as taken under the assessed taxes. In Glasgow and Edinburgh this species of property is extensive and valuable—the Prison and Justiciary Hall cost 40,000*l.* Then again, as to government property—buildings, palaces, parks, post-offices, custom-houses, barracks, arsenals, dock-yards, ships, ordnance and stores for both naval and military departments, &c. The Breakwater, at Plymouth, has alone cost more than 1,000,000*l.* According to the Select Committee of Public Works Ireland, from 1803 to 1821, the grants of government money for roads and bridges in Scotland, have been 492,670*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* In England, since 1817, government have advanced on the security of roads and other public works, 5,300,000*l.*, including 2,000,000*l.* for Ireland, by Act of 1817. In Ireland, the government loan under Board of Works, by Act 1 and 2 of William IV. c. 33, was 500,000*l.*, also a grant of a sum of 50,000*l.* then nearly exhausted. In the evidence of W. O'Brien, Esq. (p. 91,) we are told that 400,000*l.* is expended annually upon public works in Ireland, under control of grand juries. Further, the loans made by late Commissioners, Act 57 Geo. III. and subsequent Acts, amount to 462,490*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* The arrears to pay up 35,529*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* In Great Britain and Ireland, the value of all the above, as belonging to corporate, county, and to government property, are estimated low at 80,000,000*l.*

GENERAL STATEMENT, OR SUMMARY.

We shall now proceed to bring into a short compass the amount of property under all the different heads previously noticed:—

Proprietors of land property	£2,316,922,940	
Capital invested by farmers	654,833,730	
		£2,971,756,670
Produce of agriculture and fisheries . . .		474,029,688
Charges on do. wages, rent, int. capital, &c.		458,588,598

Sundries.

	Property.	Return.
Property in houses . . .	£604,733,278	£40,929,940
Horses, not agricultural . .	20,400,600	13,500,000
Ships, tonnage, 2,864,493 .	33,573,032	44,470,961
Carriages, not agricultural, &c.	6,622,942	(See Horses.)
Steam-boats	2,784,703	(See Ships.)
Light-houses	4,500,000	240,000
Bridges, churches, chapels, &c.	38,000,000}	12,000,000
Canals, docks, turnpikes, railrds.	80,000,000}	
Steam-engines not in factories	8,000,000	(See Mines.)
Goods in shops, warehouses, merchants' capital, &c. . .	350,000,000	
Plate and jewellery . . .	200,000,000	
Wearing apparel, furniture, &c.	700,000,000	
National debt, Chancery fund, loans, &c. &c. . .	987,474,831	35,000,000
Totals	£3,036,089,386	£146,140,901

Manufactures.

	Capital.	Produce.
Cotton manufactures . . .	£40,973,872	£52,513,586
Woollen ditto	36,000,000	44,250,000
Silk ditto	8,000,000	10,000,000
Linen ditto	12,000,000	15,421,186
Carried forward . . .	£96,973,872	£122,184,772

<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	£96,973,872	£122,184,772
Leather manufactures . . .	13,000,000	16,000,000
Iron do. to making pig iron .	10,000,000	7,098,000
Do. hardware and cutlery, &c.	25,000,000	31,072,600
Copper and brass ditto . . .	3,600,000	4,673,186
China, glass, and earthen- ware ditto	8,600,000	10,892,794
Paper, furniture, books, co- lours, &c.	10,000,000	14,000,000
Spirits (British), 24,000,000 galls. ales, &c. (excluding duty, 9,000,000 <i>l.</i>) soap, &c.	37,600,000	47,163,847
Sundries, additional . . .		9,000,000
Totals . . .	£204,773,872	£262,085,199*

The reader will perceive the extreme difficulty of ascertain-
ing with precision the actual amount of capital vested in the

* Comparative production and consumption of France and Great Britain :—

Objects of Comparison.	France.	United Kingdom.
Population	32,000,000	21,000,000
Land in cultivation, <i>hectares</i>	47,000,000	20,000,000
Gross produce of Agriculture, <i>francs</i> . . .	4,678,708,000	5,420,425,000
Net produce	1,344,703,000	2,681,150,000
Produce exported	149,050,000	75,725,000
Ditto consumed	4,529,656,000	5,344,700,000
Individual Proprietors	19,000,000	8,892,000
Families ditto	3,804,000	1,173,000
Average produce, <i>hectares</i>	117	270
Each cultivator produces, average . . .	246	609
Individual manufacturers	6,352,000	11,399,856
Produce of manufacturers	1,820,000,000	3,568,000,000
Average produce each person	286	313
Produce of industry exported	260,000,000	810,000,000
Ditto consumed	1,560,102,000	2,757,500,000
Each inhabitant consumer produces . .	48	125
Ditto of agricultural ditto	141	242
(Messenger des Chambres.)		
Total agricultural produce of Great Britain, <i>francs</i>		5,420,425,000
Sterling, Exch. 23	£234,366,304	
Ditto manufacturing ditto, ditto	156,434,783	3,568,000,000
	£390,801,087 =	8,988,425,000
Agricultural produce exported, Great Britain, <i>francs</i> . . .		75,725,000
Industry ditto ditto		810,000,000
Sterling, Exch. 23	£38,509,782 =	885,725,000
		Agricultural

different branches of manufactures. I have reason to believe that the amount is very nearly 201,000,000*l.*, as the tables at the conclusion of this work will more fully prove and show.

In reference to the foregoing sum of 474,029,688*l.* the produce of agriculture, it is here necessary to observe that the sum of 12,102,588*l.* as stated in page 80, should be added, being the excess of the value of hay, turnips, and grasses of all kinds, over the value of manure. Further, the value of tallow, 4,500,000*l.* and also the value of hides and skins, both the

Agricultural produce Consumed, Great Britain, <i>francs</i> . . .	5,344,700,000
Manufacturing ditto ditto	2,757,500,000
Total in francs	8,102,200,000
Total Sterling, Exch. 23.	£352,269,565

I have given the preceding French calculations in order to show how much the calculator has underrated the productions of Great Britain, and how greatly these exceed those of France.

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1827, 1828:

Vegetable and animal food and drink	249,000,000 <i>dolls.</i>
Articles of clothing and family uses	202,000,000
Support of horses	75,000,000
Other products, viz. sugar, tobacco, fruits, &c.	20,000,000
Products of forests, wood, fuel, building, &c. &c.	200,000,000
Manufactures of earth, bricks, glass utensils, &c.	60,000,000
Mines, minerals, and manufactures, from	120,000,000
Miscellaneous productions, labour ditto, &c.	100,000,000
Products of fisheries, and of part of navigation	40,000,000
Total	1,066,000,000 <i>dolls.</i>

(Convention, Harrisburgh, p. 66. Par. Pap. No. 578, of 1828, p. 278.)

COAL TRADE, United States, 1835.

The coal fields in the State of Pennsylvania are three in number. One extends 75 miles in length by 5 in breadth. In 1820 there were taken from it 365 tons; in 1825, 34,000 tons; in 1830, 192,000 tons; and in 1835, 500,000 tons. This mineral depôt has produced, independent of wharves, store-houses, landing, and other improvements, the following property:—

Railroads and canals	9,750,000 <i>dolls.</i>
Collieries, boats, cars, &c.	1,270,880
Capital invested in coal lands	4,900,000
Mining capital	480,000
Value towns on coal fields	3,375,000

Total 19,775,880

(Baltimore American—from American Review, for January, 1836.)

“4,497,546 tons of coals, to 1st January, 1836, taken since opening from the coal mines of Schuylkell, Lackawarra, and Lehigh.”—(New York Advertiser, March 2, 1836.)

produce of agriculture, should also be added. The value of the latter is very great (probably 5,000,000*l.* to 6,000,000*l.*), inasmuch as the price of British raw hides is about 1*s.* 2½*d.* per lb., and which would, for the total number, far exceed the value of tallow. These three sums united and added would make the value of the produce of the land, in round numbers, nearly 500,000,000*l.* ! leaving the profits and wages, in part, of butchers and hide dealers, and those employed by them, to be added to the charges against it. Also, as regards the sum of 2,971,756,670*l.*, the property in the land, there ought to be added to it the further sum of 90,000,000*l.* being the capital at 30 years' purchase from the yearly value, 3,000,000*l.* of timber, which is exclusive of rental.

In order to give the reader an idea of the prodigious trade of this country, the transactions to which it gives rise, and the transactions to which all the previous vast productions must give rise, the foreign trade of the United Kingdom is here adduced; and next, some portion of the money transactions and circulation by which it is carried on. The amount of the whole foreign trade, great and important and valuable though it be, will be found to dwindle into insignificance when compared to the trade to which the internal consumption, in all its branches, gives rise.

IMPORTS.	OFFICIAL VALUE.	
	1833. £.	1834. £.
England	44,529,287	47,908,931
Ireland	1,423,264	1,453,880
Total	£45,952,551	£49,362,811

EXPORTS.	OFFICIAL VALUE.		DECLARED VALUE.		
	Produce and Manufactures of United Kingdom.		Produce and Manufactures of United Kingdom.		
	1833. £.	1834. £.		1833. £.	1834. £.
Gt. Britain	69,633,853	73,495,535	Gt. Britain	39,305,513	41,286,594
Ireland	355,486	336,015	Ireland	361,834	362,597
	69,989,339	73,831,550		39,667,347	41,649,191
For. & Col.					
Gt. Britain	9,820,586	11,549,913		9,833,753	11,562,036
Ireland	13,167	12,123			
Totals	79,823,092	85,393,586		49,501,100	53,211,927

Adding the foreign and colonial exports to the declared value scale is the best method to come near to the actual value of the exports from the United Kingdom. The official scale is in every point incorrect; but more especially so, as has been previously hinted at, in cotton. Take the following, from the Finance Account for 1835, p. 121, &c.:—

Cottons exported.

		Official Value.	
		1833.	1834.
Goods	£40,058,153	£44,201,345	
Yarn	6,279,057	6,802,237	
Total	£46,337,210	£51,003,582	

Cottons exported.

		Declared Value.	
		1833.	1834.
Goods	£13,754,992	£15,281,494	
Yarn	4,704,008	5,211,014	
Total	£18,459,000	£20,492,508	

Showing a difference of TWO-FIFTHS on this article alone.

It is in this way that the accounts of our export trade are swelled, and a delusion kept up, which cannot be too soon dispelled.* The official scale gives us a most incorrect view of the value of our imports, and a very false and erroneous view of

* The trade between France and England, contrasting the following returns kept in each country, afford another striking proof of the incorrectness of the British scale.

British Returns.—Imports from France, 1829, £2,066,890

Exports to Do. „ 846,165

(Parl. Pap. No. 388, of 1831.)

French Returns.—Exports to Gt. Britain, 1829, £3,485,124 1830, £4,120,239

Imports from Do. „ 1,131,787 997,773

British Returns.		French Returns.		Exports to Gt. Britain.	
Exports to France.		Imports from Gt. Britain.		1829	£3,485,124
1829	£491,388	£1,131,787		1829	£3,485,124
1830	475,884	997,773		1830	4,120,239
1831	602,688	818,815		1831	4,575,493
1832	674,791	1,758,117		1832	4,069,496
1833	848,333	1,589,666		1833	4,647,834

(Tab. Rev. and Pop. Part IV.)

our exports. Of the imports, also, it must be borne in mind, that 18,000,000*l.* come from our transmarine possessions, and of the exports, 10,465,776*l.** go to them, which shows how little Great Britain is dependent upon what ought, strictly speaking, to be denominated *foreign trade*, to gain which, even if it could be gained to a greater extent, a few giddy-headed political economists and theorists would utterly ruin every valuable and stable interest in our empire.

To place this matter in a still clearer point of view, it becomes necessary to select the production and exportation of several articles, distinguishing the portion of the exports which are sent to foreign countries, and those which are sent to British possessions.

Produced.		Total exported.	Value.	To British Possessions.
1829	Beer and ale, brls. 7,665,598	1834. 10,406 tons.	£186,321	£133,988
1830	Bricks and tiles, No. 1 184,502,662			
1834	Butter and cheese . £20,500,000		281,881	102,302
1834	Brass and copper . 4,900,192		961,606	417,567
1834	Coals 15,984,887		220,746	85,295
1834	Cotton goods . . 52,513,586		20,513,586	3,380,820
1834	Fish, herrings, (salt) brls. 430,000		133,993	66,973
1834	Glass £5,465,592		496,696	239,216
1834	Hats	40,155 doz.	125,970	83,321
1834	Leather 18,000,000		248,302	160,107
1834	Soap & candles, lbs. 271,596,629	14,315,539 lbs.	263,972	165,069
1834	Iron—cutlery . . £38,170,600		2,892,105	713,166
1834	Stationery (above) lbs. 80,000,000		211,459	149,914
1834	Woollen manufac- ture† £44,250,000		5,736,871	1,399,950
1834	Linen do. . . . 15,421,186		2,579,658	544,875

* To this sum, being for British and Irish produce and manufactures, may be added nearly the whole of the foreign and colonial articles, 11,549,912*l.* exported, as most of these come from our colonies.

† This amount exceeds in value the scale by exportation, and consequently the amount exported must be increased in proportion—that is, the total from nearly 6 to above 8,000,000*l.*

It requires, therefore, no further elucidation or observation to prove and to show the vast and preponderating importance of home consumption and home trade over all our foreign trade united, and how much more carefully the one ought to be guarded and protected in preference to the other; and this may be done, and best done, by attending faithfully and fairly to what belongs to both—bearing always in mind that the one is our own entirely, and the other dependent upon the will, the interests, and the power of others.

We shall now proceed, shortly, to give evidence of the immense monetary machinery which proceeds from and moves all the preceding details—a power as extraordinary as the steam engine itself, and without which even the steam engine could not move. The Tables Rev. and Pop. give us the amount of duty received for property insured against fire, and also for marine insurances, which are here taken for 1833 :—

Insurance against fire—England	. .	£754,095	17	3
„ „ Scotland	. .	51,215	12	11
„ „ Ireland	. .	31,527	13	7
Total	. . . . .	£836,839	3	9
Marine insurances—England	. .	£192,382	1	0
„ „ Scotland	. .	19,024	3	0
„ „ Ireland	. .	1,797	3	2
Total	. . . . .	£213,203	7	2

From these are drawn the following results, averaging the duties on insurances to one sum—

	Duty.			Property.		
Fire insurances—England	£754,095	17	3	£502,730	300	
„ Scotland	51,215	12	11	34,143	800	
„ Ireland	31,527	13	7	21,018	400	
Agricultural stock—no duty				37,211	603	
	£836,839	3	9	£595,104	103	
Marine insurance—England	£192,352	1	0	£128,254	700	
„ „ Scotland	19,024	3	0	12,682	700	
„ „ Ireland	1,797	3	2	1,198	100	
	£213,173	7	2	£142,135	500	

Next let us attend to bills of exchange and receipts. Parl. Pap., No. 367, of 1830, gives us a very curious return of the number of stamps issued for Great Britain and Ireland for bills of exchange, for a period of eighteen months for the former, and twelve months for the latter, specifying the number under each description of stamps as regards the value of the stamp, the duty received for each kind, and a similar return for stamped receipts. From these the following tables are constructed, observing that where the stamps run for so much the short date, and for so much, say 100*l.* to 200*l.* the long date, the average from the average of both is taken to bring out the sum; and so for Ireland, according to her scale of stamp duties, fixed for that country; and so also for the sums under receipts. In this calculation the sum is probably too low, as the generality of bills are drawn to save stamp cost, and consequently keep close upon a sum which comes near a higher stamp. I take the amount for Scotland according to the proportion of duty received, as compared with that received in England; and it is thought sufficient for the reader's information to extend the detailed calculation for England only in both bills and receipts:—

		Number.	Amount.
2 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> and 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>l.</i> average £8	at 1 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	78,720	£629,760
5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> and 20 <i>l.</i> and 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to 30 <i>l.</i> „ 15	1 6	617,646	9,264,690
5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> and 20 <i>l.</i> and 20 <i>l.</i> to 30 <i>l.</i> „ 23	2 0	559,523	12,869,029
£20 to 30, and 30 to 50 „ 40	2 6	588,106	23,524,240
30 „ 50, & 50 „ 100 „ 70	3 6	583,838	40,868,660
50 „ 100, & 100 „ 200 „ 120	4 6	429,041	39,484,920
100 „ 200, & 200 „ 300 „ 200	5 0	265,098	53,019,600
200 „ 300, & 300 „ 500 „ 330	6 0	132,006	43,561,980
300 „ 500, & 500 „ 1000 „ 600	8 6	98,220	58,932,000
500 „ 1000, & 1000 „ 2000 „ 1200	12 6	54,916	65,899,200
1000 „ 2000, & 2000 „ 3000 „ 2000	15 0	19,739	39,478,000
2000 „ 3000, & 3000, not exceeding 3000	25 0	6,347	19,041,000
3000, not exceeding say 5000	30 0	2,664	13,320,000
Total . . .		3,435,864	£419,892,579
(Parl. Pap. No. 160, of 1830.)			
Deduct one-third		1,145,288	139,964,193
Total for one year		2,290,556	£279,828,386

Total amount for one year (<i>brought forward</i>) . . .	£279,828,386
Not having a similar return for Scotland, I take the proportion for 1831, according to the duty received, viz. 378,858 <i>l.</i> for England, and 90,217 <i>l.</i> for Scotland, which gives for Scotland, for one year	69,275,000
United Kingdom, one year	349,103,386
Ireland, bills of exchange, for one year	49,289,565
Grand Total, bills of exchange	£398,392,951
Receipts, Great Britain	£198,517,336
Ditto, Ireland	21,341,790
	219,859,126
Totals	£618,252,077

Receipts, Great Britain, Scale and Number, 1829.

Duty received.						Number.	Aver.	Sum.		
£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	£.	
30,379	13	7	from	2 to	5	at	0 2	3,640,561	4 0	14,562,244
29,888	0	5	—	5 -	10		0 3	2,591,041	7 10	19,426,807
40,472	2	6	—	10 -	20		0 6	1,618,885	£15	24,283,275
52,628	6	0	—	20 -	50		1 0	1,052,566	35	36,849,810
26,402	2	0	—	50 -	100		1 6	352,028	75	36,402,100
18,995	10	0	—	100 -	200		2 6	151,964	150	22,794,600
7,734	11	0	—	200 -	300		4 0	38,672	250	9,667,500
5,791	5	0	—	300 -	500		5 0	23,165	400	9,266,000
4,900	15	0	—	500 -	1000		7 6	13,068	750	9,801,000
6,447	10	0	—	1000 & upwds.		10 0	12,895	1200		15,464,000
223,639	15	6	Totals . . .				9,494,845			198,517,336

(Parl. Pap. No. 367, of 1830.)

Let us next look at the capital charged with the legacy duty, as it is given in Parl. Pap. No. 505, of 1834.

For 1833.				Capital paid upon, from 1797 to 1833, inclusive.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
At 1 per cent.	22,277,157	18	4	At 1 per cent.	391,240,248	12	4
2½ —	306,681	0	0	2 —	20,716,610	1	8
3 —	12,959,458	1	0	2½ —	68,999,721	4	8
4 —	9,474	9	7	3 —	190,561,996	17	11
5 —	1,756,779	10	0	4 —	12,303,837	5	7
6 —	263,532	4	5	5 —	30,138,101	15	8
8 —	78,486	3	0	6 —	13,838,323	12	3
10 —	4,322,860	10	10	8 —	11,364,677	15	8
				10 —	87,793,617	14	0
Total . . £41,974,429 17 2				Total . . £826,957,134 19 9			

Parl. Pap. No. 574, of 1825, next gives us a specimen of the value of property conveyed in this country under stamps from 10s. to 12l.; thus, for 1824:—

Number.	Duty.	Rate.	Average.	Property conve.
2,889	£1,444 10	at £0 10,	say £15	£43,335
10,441	10,441 0	„ 1 0	35	365,435
7,837	11,770 10	„ 1 10	100	783,700
4,989	9,978 0	„ 2 0	225	1,112,525
4,954	14,862 0	„ 3 0	1,100	1,981,606
1,171	7,026 0	„ 6 0	630	637,730
531	4,779 0	„ 9 0	880	447,280
1,309	15,708 0	„ 12 0	1,500	1,963,500
34,121	£76,009 0			£7,335,105

Parl. Pap. No. 367, of 1830, enables us to show the amount conveyed in 1829, under stamps from 45l. and upwards, taken by averaging the sums which each stamp may bear. The duty received was—

		No.		Property.
£14,715 stamps, at £45	327	£4,500	£1,471,500	
12,595 „ 55	502	5,500	2,761,000	
11,700 „ 65	180	6,500	1,170,000	
6,545 „ 85	77	8,500	654,500	
8,775 „ 75	117	7,500	877,500	
7,030 „ 95	73	9,500	622,500	
8,800 „ 110	80	11,500	920,000	
10,140 „ 130	78	14,000	1,092,000	
9,860 „ 170	58	18,000	1,044,000	
12,000 „ 240	50	26,000	1,300,000	
3,150 „ 450	7	46,000	322,000	
4,950 „ 550	9	56,000	504,000	
4,200 „ 650	6	70,000	420,000	
2,600 „ 800	3	90,000	270,000	
6,000 „ 1,000	6	100,000	600,000	
£123,060	1,473		£14,037,000	

According to Parl. Pap. No. 293, of 1822, the sum of money paid by England to foreign powers, in loans and subsidies, from 1793 to 1815, and thence to 1821, not any of which has, I believe, been paid to this country, was as under:—

Loan to Austria . . .	1795	£4,600,000 included afterwards.
Do. do.	1797	1,620,000
Do. do. for interest paid,		10,601,955
Do. do.	1800	2,000,000
Do. to Portugal . . .	1809	600,000*
		£19,421,955

In subsidies, as loans:—

		£
To Sundries	1793	843,273
„	1794	1,550,244
„	1795	5,724,861

* Of this, on account of interest and redemption there was paid, 343,020*l.* 18*s.*; remainder, cancelled Jan. 22d, 1815.

To Sundries	1796	32,870
„	1797	1,684,585
„	1798	127,013
„	1799	849,812
„	1800	1,612,177
„	1801	690,113
„	1802	285,450
„	1803	211,275
„	1804	103,423
„	1805	35,340
„	1806	395,847
„	1807	858,981
„	1808	2,897,873
„	1809	2,579,039
„	1810	2,110,542
„	1811	2,367,412
„	1812	3,908,520
„	1813	6,786,021
„	1814	8,442,597
„	1815	10,024,729
„	1816	1,850,525
„	1817	136,641
„	1818	663,182
„	1819	766,374
„	1820	479,517
„	1821	115,753

Total	£58,329,989
Add loans	19,421,955

Grand Total £77,751,944

Only about two millions of the above sum was given after 1816, and arose out of agreements subsisting previous to that period. Exclusive of the preceding loans, there has, since the above period, been raised in this country for foreign states the amount already noticed, (p. 121,) but more particularly as follows:—

Austria . . .	1823	£2,500,000
Belgium . . .	1832	2,000,000
Brazils . . .	1824, 1829	6,000,000
Denmark . . .	1825	5,500,000
Greece . . .	1824, 1825	2,800,000
Naples . . .	1824	2,500,000
Prussia . . .	1818, 1822	8,500,000
Portuguese . .	1823	1,500,000
Spain . . .	1821, 1823	3,000,000
Russia . . .	1822	3,500,000
Buenos Ayres .	1824	£1,000,000
Chili . . .	1822	1,000,000
Colombia . . .	1822, 1824	6,750,000
Guatemala . .	1825	1,428,571
Mexico . . .	1824, 1825	6,400,000
Peru . . .	1822, 1825	1,836,000
		<hr/>
		18,514,571
Total		56,694,571
Loans previous to 1809		19,421,955
Loans and sums in subsidies		77,751,944
		<hr/>
Total		£153,868,470

These enormous sums would have swamped the nations of all the rest of Europe ; but vast as they are, they are trifling compared to the still greater resources of this country, when those were cherished and protected, and called forth by statesmen who fully comprehended their sources and their value. Great Britain then had and *commanded* the greater portion of the trade of the civilized world. She possessed and commanded the tropical world ; and no Berlin or Milan decrees, nor Europe dragged in chains at the wheels of the car of a merciless military usurper, could take away that trade which the command of the tropical world gave her, or prevent her, with it, from commanding the greatest portion of the trade and commerce of the world. The following authentic reference will show what the British foreign trade then was, remarking, as regards it, that the official scale was then as much *below* its true value as it is now above portions of it ; and that the declared value, from the high price

of goods, was then the sum nearest the truth, and quite correct during the few last years of the war, when a convoy duty being to be paid, the amount of cargoes inwards and outwards were given in on oath, and at their actual value, deducting, of course, the sums incurred for freight and charges. From Parl. Pap. ³⁰/₂₄₅ of 1830, I take the whole trade as follows, for Great Britain :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports. Official value.	Declared value.	Excess of real over official.	Excess of official over real.
	£	£	£	£	£
1798	25,122,203	18,556,891	31,252,836	12,695,945	
1799	24,066,700	22,284,941	35,903,850	13,618,909	
1800	28,257,781	22,831,936	36,929,007	14,097,071	
1801	30,435,268	24,501,608	39,730,659	15,229,951	
1802	28,308,373	25,195,893	45,102,330	19,906,437	
1803	25,104,541	20,042,596	36,127,787	16,085,191	
1804	26,454,281	22,132,367	37,135,746	15,003,379	
1805	27,334,020	22,907,371	37,234,396	14,327,025	
1806	25,554,478	25,266,546	39,746,581	14,480,035	
1807	25,326,845	22,963,772	36,394,443	13,430,671	
1808	25,660,953	24,179,854	36,306,385	12,126,531	
1809	30,170,292	32,916,858	46,049,777	13,132,919	
1810	37,613,294	33,299,408	47,000,986	13,701,518	
1811	25,240,904	21,723,532	30,850,618	9,127,086	
1812	24,923,922	28,447,912	39,334,526	10,886,614	
1813	Records destroyed by fire.				
1814	32,620,771	33,200,580	43,447,373	10,246,793	
1815	31,822,053	41,712,002	49,653,245	7,941,243	
1816	26,374,921	34,774,521	40,320,940	5,554,419	
1817	29,910,502	39,233,467	40,349,235	1,115,768	
1818	35,845,340	41,960,555	45,180,150	3,219,595	
1819	29,681,640	32,983,689	34,252,251	1,268,562	
1820	31,515,222	37,820,293	35,569,077		2,251,216
1821	29,769,122	40,194,681	35,823,127		4,371,554

TABLE—*continued.*

Year.	Imports.	Exports. Official value.	Declared value.	Excess of real over official.	Excess of official over real.
	£	£	£	£	£
1822	29,432,376	43,558,488	36,176,897		7,381,591
1823	34,591,264	43,166,039	34,589,410		8,576,629
1824	36,056,551	48,024,952	37,600,021		10,424,931
1825	42,660,954	46,453,022	38,077,330		8,375,692
1826	36,174,350	40,332,854	30,847,528		9,485,326
1827	43,489,346	51,279,102	36,394,817		14,884,285
1828	43,536,187	52,019,728	36,150,379		15,869,349
1829	42,311,649	55,465,723	35,212,873		20,252,850
1830	44,815,397	60,492,637	37,691,302		
1831	48,161,661	60,090,123	36,652,694		
1832	43,237,416	64,582,037	36,046,027		
1833	44,529,287	69,633,853	39,305,512		
1834	47,908,931	73,495,535	41,286,594		

Exports of Foreign & Colonial Merchandise, Great Britain.

1798	£8,760,196	1817	£10,269,271
1799	7,271,696	1818	10,835,800
1800	11,549,681	1819	9,879,236
1801	10,336,966	1820	10,525,026
1802	12,677,431	1821	10,602,090
1803	8,032,643	1822	9,211,928
1804	8,938,741	1823	8,588,996
1805	7,643,120	1824	10,188,596
1806	7,717,555	1825	9,155,305
1807	7,624,312	1826	10,066,503
1808	5,776,755	1827	9,806,343
1809	12,750,358	1828	9,928,655
1810	9,357,435	1829	10,606,441
1811	6,117,720	1830	8,535,786
1812	9,533,065	1831	10,729,942
1813	Records destroyed by fire.	1832	11,036,758
1814	19,157,818	1833	9,820,585
1815	15,708,435	1834	11,549,912
1816	13,441,665		

Ireland.

Year.	Imports.	Exports. Official value.	Declared value.	Excess of real over official.	Excess of official over real.
	£	£	£	£	£
1798	856,087	536,544			
1799	1,240,620	473,075			
1800	1,381,694	408,531			
1801	1,350,994	426,076			
1802	1,517,837	436,656			
1803	1,518,155	424,935			
1804	1,365,251	554,942			
1805	1,227,250	469,570	842,748	373,178	
1806	1,345,180	595,333	1,128,402	533,069	
1807	1,407,580	427,442	851,434	423,992	
1808	1,134,587	968,717	537,356		
1809	1,580,265	1,321,616	696,200		
1810	1,688,318	1,437,754	675,261		
1811	1,269,262	2,040,094	1,082,226		
1812	1,239,509	2,382,438	1,321,842		
1813	1,050,933	2,467,824	1,335,043		
1814	1,134,493	2,046,846	1,040,173		
1815	1,165,343	1,949,783	785,789		
1816	1,056,683	1,328,933	386,384		
1817	923,797	1,411,897	533,937		
1818	1,039,842	1,423,099	683,133		
1819	1,095,170	956,070	405,583		
1820	956,544	854,886	281,411		
1821	1,068,590	832,135	194,217		
1822	1,098,765	788,196	109,179		
1823	1,207,169	766,966	106,398		
1824	1,411,728	822,383	116,868		
1825	1,547,849	793,615	95,947		
1826	1,647,162	689,195	56,313		
1827	1,418,827	786,518		156,314	
1828	1,632,301	661,378		106,941	
1829	1,669,669	617,596		129,723	

Foreign and Colonial Exports.

1798	£68,370	1814	£208,163
1799	87,824	1815	40,119
1800	62,853	1816	39,115
1801	100,744	1817	23,413
1802	98,749	1818	24,017
1803	41,231	1819	25,577
1804	49,913	1820	31,086
1805	44,431	1821	27,605
1806	64,710	1822	15,639
1807	49,414	1823	14,909
1808	61,046	1824	16,189
1809	84,597	1825	14,187
1810	149,421	1826	9,784
1811	105,049	1827	24,478
1812	184,710	1828	17,891
1813	157,149	1829	15,962

The following tables will give the reader a correct view of the amount of our trade imports and exports, as also the countries with which the intercourse is greatest. The tables are taken from the latest returns which have yet been produced.

Official Value—1834.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.
Almonds of all sorts	£44,132	£2,242
Annotto	25,298	„
Ashes, pearl and pot	104,570	13,261
Barilla and alkali	52,825	113,015
Bark tanning and dyeing	156,376	28,996
Borax	48,927	„
Brimstone	249,181	15,974
Bristles	36,887	39
Butter	184,467	10
Camphor	1,953	„
Cassia Lignia	155,389	„
Cheese	215,336	6

	Great Britain. £	Ireland. £
Cinnamon	44,244	„
Cloves	37,559	„
Cochineal, granilla, and dust	326,521	„
Cocoa, cocoa-nuts, &c.	66,920	6,957
Coffee	2,571,857	15,807
Copper, in bricks and pigs	46,897	„
Cork	48,689	14,293
Corn, grain, meal, and flour	617,984	724
Cortex Peruvianus	78,497	„
Cottons, manufactured in India	211,882	„
„ of Europe, &c.	56,104	58
Currants	201,988	863
Dye and hardwoods, fustic	125,336	323
„ „ logwood	243,295	13,829
„ „ mahogany	150,093	4,581
„ „ rosewood	35,988	„
Elephants' teeth	40,390	„
Figs	19,364	420
Fish (cod), &c. British possessions	22,251	18,281
Flax, tow, &c. &c.	1,660,121	20,369
Furs	205,854	8
Gum animi and copal	46,278	„
„ Arabic	37,669	21
„ Lac, of all sorts	66,121	„
„ Senegal	41,443	„
Hemp, undressed	545,361	23,022
Hides, raw and tanned	1,293,254	17,042
Jalap	11,013	„
Indigo	535,856	93
Iron in bars	155,064	4,938
Isinglass	23,547	64
Lead, pig	14,544	„
Lemons and oranges	58,484	4,099
Linens, foreign	85,697	64
Liquorice juice	26,731	686
Mace	17,357	„
Madder and madder roots	769,122	7,158

	Great Britain. £	Ireland. £
Molasses	453,137	8,549
Nutmegs	48,418	,,
Oil, castor	69,255	4
„ of olives	308,058	2,338
„ palm	270,664	19
„ train, spermaceti and blubber	462,897	1,205
Pepper	127,911	28
Pimento	36,130	460
Quicksilver	154,672	,,
Rags for paper	49,381	532
Raisins	146,335	3,406
Rhubarb	53,255	,,
Rice, and rice in husk	287,874	,,
Salt	16,708	10,388
Saltpetre and cubic nitre	219,806	,,
Seeds, clover	46,432	2,358
„ flax and linseed	238,497	86,044
„ rape	64,840	,,
Shumac	50,149	3,063
Silk, raw and waste	1,683,620	,,
„ thrown	236,416	,,
„ manufactured, India	199,975	,,
„ do. Europe	617,655	183
Skins, not furs	368,524	18,524
Smalts	2,586	99
Spelter	137,926	,,
Spirits, brandy	427,194	5,253
„ Geneva	23,742	239
„ rum	441,215	3,174
Sugar	6,152,358	497,268
Tallow	1,426,547	84,309
Tar	139,328	4,638
Tea	3,364,383	14
Timber, battens, and batten ends	17,381	354
„ deals, and deal ends	78,535	55,736
Timber masts and spars	79,173	2,695
„ staves	54,415	4,904

	Great Britain. £	Ireland. £
Timber, 8 inch square fir . .	343,775	128,869
„ oak do.	37,019	4,299
„ other sorts	34,697	13,643
„ barks, handspikes, oak pieces	43,339	2,513
Tobacco and snuff	372,104	536
Turpentine, common	149,095	1,991
Valencia	31,583	33,564
Wax, bees'	31,578	„
Whale-fins	96,995	„
Wines	1,023,638	93,516
Wool, cotton	10,088,117	8,564
„ sheeps'	1,290,708	943
Woollen manufactures, including carpets	77,805	25
Yarn, linen (raw)	91,424	2,005
All other articles	3,026,898	40,347
Totals	<u>£47,908,931</u>	<u>£1,453,880</u>

Exports—Great Britain.

British and Irish Produce.

1834.	Official Value.	Declared Value.
Alum	£2,746	£1,515
Apparel, stops and negro clothing	435,297	435,297
Arms and ammunition	339,602	312,980
Bacon and hams	47,970	35,576
Beef and pork, salted	76,756	99,162
Beer and ale	59,849	182,584
Books, printed	22,028	122,292
Brass and copper, manufactured .	1,086,377	961,606
Bread and biscuit	7,089	7,671
Butter and cheese	73,313	164,246
Cabinet and upholstery wares . .	47,510	47,510
Coals and culm	558,297	218,205

	Official Value. £	Declared Value. £
Cordage	66,280	90,219
Corn, grain, meal, and flour . .	10,967	25,479
Cotton manufactures	44,201,345	15,281,494
„ yarn	6,802,237	5,211,014
Cows and oxen	610	1,255
Earthenware of all sorts . . .	113,383	492,724
Fish of all sorts	199,215	200,034
Glass of all sorts	133,640	490,493
Haberdashery and millinery . .	34,566	344,575
Hardwares and cutlery . . .	946,924	1,454,681
Hats, beaver and felt.	95,114	125,644
„ of all other sorts	26,682	21,155
Hops	27,914	18,926
Horses	22,305	92,414
Iron and steel, wrought and un- wrought	2,618,973	1,404,756
Lard	6,439	7,169
Lead and shot	93,005	142,486
Leather, wrought and unwrought	117,104	242,496
„ saddlery and harness . .	62,706	62,706
Linen manufactures	3,764,027	2,364,986
„ yarn	82,169	136,312
Machinery and mill-work . .	211,953	211,953
Mathematical and optical in- struments	21,007	21,007
Mules	1,570	1,861
Musical instruments	43,213	43,213
Oil, train, of Greenland fisheries	55,938	58,607
Painters' colours	122,939	122,939
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches	186,733	191,854
Potatoes	8,894	6,453
Salt	367,220	149,842
Saltpetre, British, refined . .	66,167	30,881
Seeds, of all sorts	8,252	7,115
Silk manufactures	533,449	637,013

	Official Value. £	Declared Value. £
Soap and candles	370,854	245,908
Spirits	4,594	10,114
Stationery, of all sorts	208,109	208,139
Sugar, refined	1,140,604	915,693
Tin, unwrought	34,138	33,327
„ pewter wares, and tin plates	335,909	336,988
Tobacco (manufactured) and snuff	1,509	13,827
Tongues	1,607	28,98
Umbrellas and parasols	43,791	43,791
Whalebone	19,134	21,437
Wool, sheeps'	81,382	192,175
„ all other sorts	11,582	22,878
Woollen and worsted yarn	99,932	238,541
„ manufactures	6,508,866	5,934,017
All other articles	824,185	954,413
Total	<u>£73,495,535</u>	<u>£41,286,594</u>

Foreign and Colonial Produce exported 1834.

	£
Annotto	1,269
Ashes, pearl and pot	10,222
Barilla and alkali	2,263
Cassia lignea	168,035
Cinnamon	55,623
Cloves	20,755
Cochineal and granilla	298,713
Cocoa	78,956
Coffee	952,952
Copper, unwrought, and in bars and pigs	70,390
Corn, grain, meal, and flour	327,071
Cortex Peruvianus	54,025
Cotton, manufac. India	390,253
Do. do. Europe	18,919
Currants	23,930

	£
Dyewoods, fustic	20,001
„ logwood	63,551
Fish, British Possessions	23,732
Flax	42,281
Hemp	24,315
Hides, raw and tanned	196,686
Indigo	752,911
Iron, in bars	39,185
Lead, pig	12,970
Linens	63,115
Mace	6,343
Nutmegs	57,138
Oil of olives	48,664
Do. train	16,723
Pepper	344,915
Pimento	54,031
Raisins	27,912
Rice	126,486
Saltpetre and cubic nitre	155,731
Silk, raw, thrown and waste	194,684
Do. manufac. India	242,164
Do. do. Europe	44,925
Skins and furs	69,888
Spelter	70,963
Spirits, brandy	257,784
Do. Geneva	72,386
Do. rum	512,195
Sugar	1,489,692
Tallow	30,986
Tea	177,150
Tobacco	246,960
Wines	295,305
Wool, cotton	1,514,933
Do. sheep's	56,606
Woollen manufactures	4,936
All other articles	1,528,535
Total	£11,549,912

The trade of Ireland with foreign countries for the same year stood thus, on the aggregate, beyond the imports, according to the official value which has been already given:—

Produce & manufactures, Unit. Kingdom,

exported	£336,015 off. val.
Do. do. Foreign & Colonial	12,123 do.
Do. do. United Kingdom	362,597 decl. val.

(Finance Accounts, 1835, pp. 119—128.)

The following are the countries and places to which the exports are sent, according to the declared value.

Foreign.

	£
Russia	1,382,300
Sweden	63,094
Norway	61,988
Denmark	94,595
Prussia	136,423
Germany	4,547,166
Holland	2,470,267
Belgium	750,059
France	1,116,885
Portugal, Proper	1,600,000
Do. Azores	63,275
Do. Madeira	38,455
Spain, and the Balearic Isles	325,907
Do. Canaries	30,686
Italy, and Italian Islands	3,282,777
Turkey, and continent of Greece	1,207,941
Morea, and Greek Islands	37,179
Egypt, and ports of the Mediterranean	158,877
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	14,823
Cape de Verde	530
Isle of Bourbon	7,091
Arabia	250
Sumatra and Java	410,273
Philippine Islands	76,618
Ports of Siam	19,742

	£
Hayti	357,297
Cuba and Foreign West Indies . . .	913,005
United States of America	6,844,989
Mexico	459,610
Guatemala	30,366
Colombia	199,996
Brazil	2,460,679
Rio de La Plata	831,564
Chili	896,221
Peru	299,235
	<hr/>
	31,190,286
British Possessions, Gibraltar . . .	460,719
„ Malta	242,696
„ Ionian Islands	94,498
„ West Coast Africa	326,483
„ Cape Good Hope	304,382
„ St. Helena	31,615
„ Mauritius	149,319
„ East Indies	2,578,569
„ China	842,852
„ New S. Wales, &c.	716,014
„ North Amer. Colon.	1,671,069
„ West Indies	2,680,024
„ Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	360,665
	<hr/>
Total	£41,649,191

A close investigation of these Tables discloses a state of things by no means quite unclouded to British commerce in general. Let us contrast the last two years of the war with what it now is, thus:—

Imports.

Great Britain . 1814	£32,620,771	1833	£44,529,287
Ireland . . . „	1,050,993	„	1,423,264
Great Britain . 1815	31,822,053	1834	47,908,931
Ireland . . . „	1,134,493	„	1,453,880

Exports.

1814	Great Britain, British produce and manufactures . .	£43,447,373	1833	£39,505,512
	„ Foreign and Colonial	19,157,818		9,820,585
	Ireland, Brit. produce and manufs.	2,046,846		561,834
	„ Foreign and Colonial . .	208,163		13,167
		<u>£64,860,200</u>		<u>£49,501,098</u>
1815	Great Britain, British produce and manufactures . .	£49,653,245	1834	£41,286,594
	„ Foreign and Colonial	15,708,435		11,549,912
	Ireland, Brit. produce and manufs.	1,949,783		362,597
	„ Foreign and Colonial . .	40,119		12,123
		<u>£67,351,582</u>		<u>£53,211,226</u>

The imports, it must be observed, are all taken at the official scale (there is no other given); and during the war it was as much, nay more, too low than it is now too high. Thus the estimate on the official scale for cotton wool is 7*d.* per lb., and for sugar 27*s.* the cwt. It stands unaltered; and it is well known that cotton wool was, at the first period, sometimes 2*s.* per lb., and sugar 40*s.* to 50*s.*, and even higher, per cwt., while a much greater quantity came to this country than now does, Great Britain then holding all the tropical colonies. The sugar imported in 1815 must have exceeded 12,000,000*l.*, and so in proportion of almost every thing else of tropical produce, which, when taken into account, would have almost doubled the imports as here referred to by the official scale. The declared value for the exports is taken, for both periods, as being most correct; and the reader will, from this, perceive that the British exports in 1814 and 1815 greatly exceed the exports of 1834 and 1835, the highest during the last fifteen years.

The great amount, and the profitable state of the British trade during the war, will enable the reader to ascertain how the nation was brought to make and to bear those tremendous exertions, and that enormous load of expenditure, which at length enabled her to conclude the most tremendous and inveterate contest, of twenty-five years' duration, ever witnessed in this world. (From Parl. Pap. Nos. 145 and 238, of 1832.)

I select the income and expenditure of this nation, and the loans raised during the period after-mentioned.

		Amount.	Cash paid into Treasury.
1794	Loan	£4,500,000	£4,443,827
1795		11,000,000	10,606,676
—	Navy, victualling, &c. bills	1,907,450	
1796	Loan	18,000,000	17,695,023
—	Do.	18,000,000	17,777,844
—	Navy, victualling bills, &c.	1,490,646	
1797	Loan	7,500,000	7,431,844
—	Do.	11,595,529	
—	Navy, victualling bills, &c.	4,226,796	
—	Exchequer bills	1,433,870	
—	Loan	18,000,000	17,815,958
1798	Do. part of £14,500,000	13,000,000	11,294,583
1799	Do. part of 17,000 000	15,000,000	16,775,001
—	Do.	3,000,000	
1800	Do. part of £15,500,000	12,500,000	18,322,480
1801	Do. part of 20,500,000	18,500,000	20,306,808
1802	Do. part of 28,000,000	25,500,000	27,519,544
—	Do. Exchequer bills	8,910,450	2,964,966
1803	Do. part of £25,000,000	23,000,000	24,960,080
1804	Do. part of 12,000,000	10,000,000	11,954,351
1805	Do. part of 14,000,000	10,000,000	14,265,464
1806	Exchange, 5 per cents	1,526,708	1,525,468
—	Loan, part of £22,500,000	20,000,000	22,107,356
1807	Do. part of 20,000,000	18,000,000	19,732,211
1808	Do. part of 14,200,000	12,000,000	14,109,031
1809	Do. part of 10,500,000	8,000,000	10,465,688
—	Exchequer bills, funded	4,000,000	
1810	Loan, part of £14,600,000	11,600,000	14,552,356
—	Exchequer bills, funded	7,932,100	
1811	Do. do.	8,311,000	
—	Loan, part of £12,000,000	8,000,000	11,976,981
1812	Do.	4,981,300	
—	Do. (includes £4,600,000, Ireland)	12,000,000	11,925,243
—	Exchequer bills, funded	7,018,700	
1813	Do. do.	5,431,700	
—	Loan	6,789,625	6,643,343
—	Do. part of £22,500,000	15,650,000	22,176,367
1814	Exchequer bills, funded	12,000,000	
—	Do. do.	3,755,700	
—	Loan, part of £27,000,000	21,000,000	26,616,255
—	Do.	22,000,000	21,849,301
—	Sum, by Act 53 Geo. 3.		786,697
—	Debentures, funded, part of above	7,400	
1815	Loan, part of £24,000,000	18,500,000	23,894,476

		Amount.	Cash paid into Treasury.
1816	Exchequer bills, funded	£19,313,000	
—	Do. do.	814,500	
—	Subscribed money	7,008,089	7,002,482
—	Loan, part of £36,000,000	27,000,000	35,689,802
1817	Do. advanced by Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000
1819	Do. subscribed, being part of £27,000,000	2,999,200	2,971,819
—	Exchequer bills, funded	27,262,000	
1820	Loan	12,000,000	11,862,340
—	Do. sinking fund, do.	12,000,000	12,000,000
1821	Exchequer bills, funded	7,000,000	
—	Loan	5,000,000	4,980,783
—	Do. sinking fund, do.	12,000,000	12,000,000
1822	Do. part of £13,000,000	12,500,000	12,500,000

N.B.—The blanks under the head actually paid into the Treasury arise from the amount being at once transferred into stock, which it is considered unnecessary to add. During the above period there was paid into the hands of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, the vast sum of 268,790,409*l.* cash.

The next point to consider is the revenue and expenditure of Great Britain from 1794 downwards, in order to mark more particularly those terrific years when Europe—the world—was leagued against her and her territories, and when her spirit and her energies, directed under wise statesmen, rose with her dangers.—(Tab. Rev. and Pop. Part III. p. 1.)

Year.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments, net.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1794	42,228,382	42,772,036	20,193,074	22,754,366
1795	64,178,094	62,243,920	19,883,520	29,305,477
1796	69,405,085	67,880,666	21,454,728	39,751,091
1797	70,773,217	68,030,013	23,126,940	40,761,533
1798	63,159,214	66,385,593	31,035,366	50,739,857
1799	87,844,228	86,151,325	35,602,444	51,241,798
1800	83,487,822	83,132,976	34,145,584	59,296,081
1801	95,090,793	95,001,555	34,113,146	61,617,988
1802	81,013,251	79,556,055	36,368,149	73,072,468
1803	71,051,045	72,687,122	38,609,392	62,373,480

TABLE—*continued.*

Year.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments, net.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1804	80,927,099	79,556,052	46,176,492	54,912,890
1805	103,906,356	103,328,167	50,897,706	67,619,475
1806	108,648,688	108,758,469	55,796,086	76,056,796
1807	109,735,974	107,576,761	59,339,391	75,154,548
1808	124,680,644	122,730,496	62,998,191	78,369,689
1809	124,101,746	124,649,980	63,719,400	84,792,551
1810	126,470,963	128,399,525	67,144,542	94,360,728
1811	133,777,921	133,195,646	65,173,545	99,004,241
1812	148,590,265	147,519,042	65,037,850	107,644,085
1813	176,346,023	173,892,105	68,748,363	122,235,660
1814	164,068,770	165,202,924	71,134,503	129,742,399
1815	170,143,016	169,970,877	72,210,512	130,305,958
1816	123,200,530	125,591,696	62,264,546	125,591,696
1817	106,843,056	110,068,381	52,055,913	110,068,381
1818	122,468,887	122,069,670	53,747,795	122,069,670
1819	89,891,207	92,648,869	52,648,847	92,648,869
1820	104,873,062	105,047,351	54,282,958	105,047,551
1821	102,875,173	104,121,567	55,834,192	104,121,567
1822	108,128,355	106,175,329	55,663,650	63,801,494
1823	94,567,590	93,118,340	57,672,999	64,969,385
1824	97,120,903	96,989,661	59,362,403	67,096,652
1825	86,007,919	90,254,803	57,273,869	65,896,792
1826	88,952,739	89,138,823	54,894,980	61,194,087
1827	86,286,596	87,177,399	54,932,518	61,554,411
1828	81,886,142	84,944,991	55,187,142	64,114,357
1829	76,409,482	79,406,469	50,786,682	60,272,763
1830	77,034,416	80,874,908	50,056,616	59,823,589
1831	75,058,740	78,659,191	46,424,440	54,811,354
1832	76,647,555	75,698,807	49,988,755	54,631,213
1833	74,152,926	73,921,725	46,271,326	53,176,822
1834			52,837,839	51,427,412
1835				

The number of claimants on the national debt, with the amount of their dividends, stood thus for 1834:—

Not exceeding	£5	57,322
„	10	29,972
„	50	68,278
„	100	17,752
„	200	9,923
„	300	3,006
„	500	1,787
„	1,000	882
„	2,000	249
Exceeding	2,000	141
Total		189,312

(Tab. Rev. and Pop. 1835, p. 5.)

Having thus considered the revenue and expenditure of Great Britain for such a number of years, let us for a moment direct our attention to the scale by which our exports and imports are taken, as these relate to the value of the raw material imported into this country for the supply of a few branches of our manufactures; that the serious errors into which several writers have fallen in their calculations regarding cost, the value, and the productions of the branches particularly alluded to, may be seen, and corrected, and estimated.

Imports.

Official Value.	England.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cotton wool, East Indies . .	0	0	7 lb.	0	1	0 lb.	4	0	0 cwt.
„ other sorts . .	0	0	7½ „						
Sheep's wool, Spanish . .	0	1	2½ „	0	2	0 „	4	0	0 „
„ other sorts . .	0	0	6 „						
Silk, raw, of India	0	7	4 „	„	„	„	1	0	0 lb.
„ raw, of Europe	0	11	4 „						
„ thrown, not dyed	1	4	0 „						
Hemp, undressed	0	17	0 cwt.	0	17	0 cwt.	0	15	6 cwt.
Flax, ditto	1	15	0 „	2	5	0 „	1	15	0 „
Sugar, raw	1	7	6 „	1	5	6 „	2	5	0 „
Rum	0	1	8½ gall.	0	2	7½ gall.	0	2	1½ gall.
Coffee	7	0	0 cwt.	2	16	0 cwt.	10	0	0 cwt.

Exports.

Official Value.	England.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Coffee	7	0	0 cwt.	5	12	0 cwt.	,,		
Rum	0	6	0 gall.	0	5	6 gall.	,,		
Sugar	2	10	0 cwt.	1	10	0 cwt.	,,		
Flax	2	2	6 „	2	9	0 „	,,		
Hemp	1	5	0 „	1	0	0 „	,,		
Silk, raw, of India	0	16	0 lb.	,,			,,		
„ raw, of Europe	0	16	0 „	,,			,,		
„ thrown	1	10	0 „	,,			,,		
Wool, sheep's	4	0	0 cwt.	0	0	4 lb. Brit.	,,		
Wool, cotton	0	0	7½ lb.	0	2	6 For.	,,		
„ East Indies	0	2	0	0	1	3	,,		
Cotton twist and yarn	10	0	0 cwt.	0	1	7 lb.	,,		

In bringing imports and exports, in value, to the test by this scale, and contrasting it with the real value, we shall have results very different indeed. Take, for example, the following:—

	Official Value.	Real Value.
Cotton 291,610,490 lbs. at 1s. } £10,888,117		£14,393,924
„ 35,264,935 ditto 7d. }		
Sheep's wool	1,290,708	4,088,779
Silk	1,920,036	4,907,979
Flax	1,660,121	2,376,692
Hemp	545,361	736,573
Total	£16,304,343	£26,503,947

making a difference on these five articles of no less a sum than 10,200,000*l.* The quantities exported in the above are included; but these are but small, and at any rate, if deducted from the real value, must also be deducted proportionally from the official value, which would still leave the result as to the difference of value taken for home consumption very nearly the same.

During the war the official scale was by far too low, and so rendered the account of the imports utterly useless. Thus, in 1815, the quantity of sugar brought into Great Britain was 4,035,823 cwts., which at 27*s.*, the official value, gives only 5,447,725*l.*, whereas the Gazette average price for that year, being about 62*s.*, gives the sum of 12,509,469*l.* as the true

value of sugar, and so of almost every thing else. Cotton was frequently 2*s.* to 3*s.* per lb. and yet it stood valued on importation at 7*d.* per lb.! At present the official scale gives a very erroneous idea of the value of sugar imported, as the price averages about 39*s.* per cwt. instead of 27*s.*, as it is taken at; while as regards cotton exported, we have seen it goes even further wrong the other way, that is, over-estimates the value considerably more than one-half!

II.—EAST INDIES.

HAVING thus taken a rapid and general view of the property, trade, commerce, manufactures, revenues, and resources of the parent state, let us next turn our attention to the transmarine possessions of Great Britain. It is impossible, if it were necessary, to go into details of a similar kind for these possessions as has been done in the mother country; first, because there are not to be found the same data and details of their internal economy; and, secondly, because it would, even could it be done, be wearisome, and uninteresting to the general reader to dwell upon. Enough will transpire in their more public and general property and commerce to show their great value and importance, and as adding to the wealth and the power of the parent state. Into more minute details it is impossible, in a considerable portion of them, to enter; nor would it be greatly instructive, even if it could be done, to do so.

The first in magnitude, though by no means as it connects itself with the interests and commerce of a naval power, is the British Empire in the East Indies. It is, indeed, in a political point of view, a most splendid empire, and does immortal honour to that British Commercial Company who have reared it, and brought it to its present pitch of greatness: its limits, indeed, cannot be accurately defined; but directly under our sway, in close alliance with us, and in perfect dependence upon British power, is the whole country, from the Indus to the mouths of the Ganges, and from the Himalaya mountains to Cape Comorin. From official documents, and various parliamentary returns, the following facts and data are elicited. The population (89,000,000) immediately under British sway and

protection, amount to 100,000,000, the extent of territory to nearly 600,000 square miles, and the military force about 210,000 effective men, of which 26,000 are Europeans. There are about 40,000 whites in India—Britons and their white descendants. The total revenue and expenditure stood thus:—

1830-1.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Bengal	£14,119,914	£9,224,937
Madras	5,358,260	5,107,020
1831-2.		
Bombay	2,495,768	3,258,401
Bencoolen, Singapore, &c. .	32,897	152,986
Expense of St. Helena . . .	„	86,044
	<u>£22,006,839</u>	<u>£17,829,388</u>
Interest debts—Bengal		£1,925,600
„ „ Madras		263,602
„ „ Bombay		26,431
Total		<u>£2,215,633</u>

Net revenue, after paying interest and expense of St. Helena £2,246,219

Total debts bearing interest £41,301,309

Arrears, and do. not bearing do. 9,412,568

Total of total debts . . . £50,713,877

—(Par. Pap., No. 271, of 1833.)

The declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to the East Indies and China was, in 1834, 2,578,569*l*. (Tab. Rev. and Pop., Part IV., p. 306); but from Tables, Part III., and other official authorities, collected with much trouble, the trade of the East Indies and Ceylon, including the Mauritius—in fact, all countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, China excepted, stood, in 1832, thus:—

East Indies, &c.

	Imports from.	Exports to.
1832—Great Britain . . .	£3,750,786	£6,337,098
1818—All other places . .	5,612,808	7,654,963
Total . . .	<u>£9,363,594</u>	<u>£13,992,061</u>

China.

	Imports from.	Exports to.
1833.—Great Britain	£3,528,635	£538,602

The value of property in British India it is impossible to determine, with any degree of accuracy, from the materials at present in existence. Any attempt to boast of accuracy on this subject can only excite ridicule, and tends to lessen the magnitude of the subject. The value must, however, be immense. India is a densely peopled, and from time immemorial has been a cultivated country. There are but two classes in it, the labouring and the affluent population; and although the former, as in Ireland, are exceedingly poor and wretched, still the other is as greatly affluent, and dwell in the midst of the splendour created by the labour of the former. The great wealth or property in the country still exists, although it is very unequally divided. The country was formerly exceedingly flourishing, fertile, and productive. Aurungzebe, from only a moiety of India, drew a revenue of 32,000,000*l.* a year. The internal wars and confusion greatly lessened the wealth, and deteriorated the property of the country; but the security and tranquillity which reign since it may be said to have come under the sway of Britain, has, of late years, greatly improved the property and the productiveness thereof. Formerly, the governments of India had 10 per cent. of the value of all land, which, under the British Government, has been fixed at a certain portion of the gross proceeds, according to the most accurate account of the value and the productiveness thereof which can be formed, taking into account the seasons, and the ability of the population. This appears to be taken as a tax at so much a head upon the people, instead of a per centage on the rental; and is stated to be, in Bengal, 1*s.* 10*d.*; in Madras, 4*s.* 4*d.*; and in Bombay, 5*s.* each. The produce of the land-tax was, in 1831, about 14,000,000*l.* Land, in India, is valued at so many years' purchase, or rather sells at so many years' purchase on the government tax, or public rental, and varies from 50 years' to 67 years' purchase, according to the province and the revenue to government. In Bengal it is in many places 70 years' purchase; but take the whole at the average of 60 years, and we

have, by the government tax scale, the sum of 840,000,000*l.* sterling as the value of the land in British India, or taking the cultivated land at 140,000,000 acres, at 6*l.* sterling for each. The above sum is certainly much below the mark, and of which the following data will afford us abundant evidence.

In going through the Report of the East India Company of 1822, on the Sugar Trade of India, it appears that the rent of land for sugar cultivation, in numerous districts, Kirwan, Behlicah, Juanpoor, Chunas, &c. &c. run from 3 to 10 rupees per bigah, and that the average was about 5 sicca rupees, of 2*s.* 4*d.* each per bigah, or 1*l.* 14*s.* the acre—in some places as high as 1*l.* 19*s.* The rent of sugar land is stated to be considerably higher than that for grain; but taking the average rent of land all over India, for every purpose, at only 30*s.*, we have for 140,000,000 acres an annual rental of 210,000,000*l.*, which, at 30 years' purchase, is 6,300,000,000*l.*, about three times the value of the landed property in Great Britain and Ireland—a sum, on the other hand, unquestionably too large.

India was, and is, a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country. The value of her manufactures and other produce exported to all quarters of the world, we have seen, is 14,000,000*l.*, or about *one-third* of the exports of Great Britain and Ireland; and we may conjecture the value of manufactures of every description consumed amongst such a vast number of people, when we look at the imports from all quarters of the world, and much of that raw material 9,400,000*l.*, or *one-fifth* of the imports of Great Britain. Taking the scales of the foreign trade of the two countries, those of the value of the landed property, and produce of the land in both, the following value may be put upon the extent of the internal manufactures of India, and the value of all descriptions of property in it similarly stated, as has been done for the United Kingdom, and simply thus:—

Value of land	£84,000,000
Do. manufactures	95,000,000

a sum certainly too low for British India.

Such sums appear quite out of proportion to the great extent of country, and the very great number of inhabitants. When we reflect upon the number of populous towns which are in

India, the number of houses, perhaps 20,000,000, which it will require to lodge the vast population; the number and value of live stock, low in price, as such may be in India, which the inhabitants have, and must have, in a country that has been civilized and cultivated for so many ages, we will at once perceive, departing from the oriental style of calculation, and confining it to the more moderate, because more accurate, scale of European statistics, that the value of property must be exceedingly great. The East India Company have supplied Mr. Montgomery Martin with some authentic materials, to enable us to judge what the extent and amount in the whole of India must be. In the lower provinces of Bengal there were, in 1824, 157,384 villages, and 7,447,653 houses—population, 37,238,265. In Southern Concan there were, in 1820,—population, 640,857; houses, 131,025; live stock, (cow kind), 392,143; bullocks, employed in agriculture, 120,080; ditto, otherwise employed, 97,961; ploughs, 58,535. In the Collectorship of Poonah, exclusive of the city, there were at the latest accounts, according to Collector Robertson, 284,817 population, of which 15,823 were artisans, and 49,786 agriculturists; the live stock possessed by which was—

Bullocks . . .	149,904	Goats . . .	13,359
Cows . . .	110,088	Horses . . .	434
He buffaloes . .	10,834	Mares . . .	1,447
She ditto . . .	35,225	Tattoos . . .	6,677
Sheep . . .	30,663		

The city of Poonah contained 105,000 inhabitants, and in villages alienated from government there were 94,000; making a total of 485,000 in this district. In the Southern Mahratta Country there were—population, 1,001,082=153,811 houses, 92,916 of which were terraced, 6015 tiled, and 54,880 thatched, and 3002 shops. The population in the Deccan, including Sattarah, and exclusive of the wandering tribes, late cessions from the Nizam and foreign territory, 2,531,984; live stock—

Bullocks . . .	1,109,084	Sheep . . .	539,316
Cows . . .	1,036,011	Goats . . .	229,778
He buffaloes . .	111,363	Horses . . .	2,990
She ditto . . .	365,627	Mares . . .	7,931

These data, the most authentic that can be obtained, and probably very near the truth, supply us with a scale to ascertain the number of live stock in India, and the number and description of houses in it. To determine the live stock, I take the average of the three districts mentioned to fix the scale, thus:—

Bullocks.	Cows.	He Buff.	She Buff.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Mares.
218,040	392,143						
149,904	110,088	10,834	35,225	30,663	13,359	434	1,447
1,109,084	1,036,011	111,363	365,627	539,316	229,778	1,990	7,931
1,477,028	1,538,242	122,197	400,852	569,979	243,137	2,424	9,378
492,342	512,747	61,098	200,426	284,989	121,568	1,212	4,689

Population of Southern Concan . .	640,857	
Ditto Collectorship of Poonah	485,000	
Ditto Deccan, &c.	2,531,984	
		3,016,984
Total	3,657,841	
Averages	1,219,280	1,508,492
Southern Mahratta Country . . .	1,001,082	

For the sake of ease in calculation, take it in round numbers as follows:—

1,230,000 : 492,000 :: 100,000,000	Ans. bullocks .	40,000,000
1,230,000 : 510,000 :: 100,000,000	„ cows .	41,463,414
Multiply by 70 (population 1,508,492)—	He buffalo	4,276,860
„ „ „	She do.	14,028,820
„ „ „	Sheep .	15,949,260
„ „ „	Goats .	8,409,690
„ „ „	Horses .	120,340
„ „ „	Mares .	317,930

which will at one glance appear greatly too low, more especially in the four latter species, and as taking some one of the scales separate would establish and show. Next to the division of houses, according to the Southern Mahratta scale, the population being, say one hundredth part of the whole, but which

is rather below the proportion as to the total number of houses in India, the classification of houses would stand thus :

92,916 terraced, by 100, gives total	. .	9,291,600
6,015 tiled, „ „ „		601,500
54,880 thatched, „ „ „		5,488,000
Houses—total	. . .	15,381,100

The real number of houses in India is probably 20,000,000, or about one-fourth more than now stated, and also most likely a greater proportion of the better classes. House rent in India, for superior houses, is very high. The value of all these houses must be very great ; but there exists no accurate data that has as yet come in any way to enable me to determine it ; it is therefore left to the consideration of the intelligent reader to conjecture.

As lords of India, the East India Company had in what is called “ Dead Stock ” as under :—

	Political.	Commercial.
Buildings and fortifications	£9,052,877	£376,902
Plate, furniture, farms, &c.	2,682,655	98,462
	£11,735,532	£475,364
£12,210,896		

—(Parl. Pap., No. 22, of 1830, p. 63.)

Their commercial stock was, at the termination of their charter, about 25,000,000*l.*, which is or may be said to be included to a considerable extent in the estimation of the value of property in the United Kingdom.

In reference, however, to this portion of the British Empire, it must be stated that it is quite impossible, with the information that is before the public, from any authentic source, or even for the most authentic source, to give or to form any idea of its property and production and productive power, or even of any exact account of its population. The number is certainly very great, but beyond 89,000,000 all is conjecture ; and even that number is brought out upon no certain grounds of enumeration. In proportion to the multitude of its people, the property, the agricultural productions, and the general commerce of India, external and internal, are miserably low, and probably not equalled, certainly scarcely surpassed, by the property of the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The government is, as it has been stated, the sole proprietor of all the land in India. According to the Minutes of Evidence on the Affairs of the East Indies, before the House of Commons, (Committee of 1831,) and more particularly the evidence, or rather communications, of the late Rammohun Roy, (p. 716, &c.,) who states, "It is considered in theory that the cultivator pays half the produce to the landholder, out of which half *ten-elevenths*, or nine-tenths, constitute the revenue paid to government, and one-tenth, or one-eleventh, the net rent of the landholder." Now, as the whole sum received by the government for this land tax is, say, in round numbers, 14,000,000*l.*, it follows that the whole gross agricultural produce of India is only 30,800,000*l.* per annum, a sum as miserable as it is quite ridiculous. The Hindoos live on little; but it is quite impossible that they could subsist on this. Accordingly, some of the evidence tells us that the tax is evaded to the extent, in some places, of from 100 to 400 per cent.: still, even with this augmentation, the value of the land in India is at a very low rate. According to Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Mill, land sells at from 25 to 100 years' purchase, according to the rent. Of the state of the cultivators of the soil in India Mr. Sullivan and Rammohun Roy give a deplorable picture. Their wages, says Mr. Sullivan, (p. 491), is 3*s.* per month, and their houses "in much the same state now that they have been from a remote antiquity—the walls are built of mud, and thatched with grass,"—in some places tiles had lately been substituted for thatch; and in lawns "the houses are almost invariably tiled." Rammohun Roy states (p. 740): "In Calcutta, artisans, such as blacksmiths and carpenters, if good workmen, get (if my memory be correct) from 10 to 12 rupees a month (that is, about 20*s.* to 24*s.*); common workmen, who do inferior plain work, 5 or 6 rupees, (that is, about 10*s.* to 12*s.* sterling money); masons from 5 to 7 (10*s.* to 14*s.*) a month; common labourers about 3½, and some 4 rupees; gardeners, or cultivators of land, about 4 rupees a month; and palanquin bearers the same. In small towns the rates are something below this; in the country places, still lower. In Bengal they live most commonly on rice, with a few vegetables, salt, and hot spices,

and fish; I have, however, often observed the poorer classes living on rice and salt only. In the Upper Provinces they use wheaten flour instead of rice, and the poorer classes frequently use *bajara*, &c. (millet, &c.) The Mahomedans, in all parts, who can afford it, add fowl and other animal food. A full-grown person, in Bengal, consumes, I think, from about 1 lb. to 1½ lb. of rice a day; in the Upper Provinces a larger quantity of wheaten flour, even though so much more nourishing. [The *vaishya* (persons of the third class), and the Brahmans of the Deccan, never eat flesh under any circumstances.] In higher Bengal, and the Upper and Western Provinces, they occupy mud huts; in the lower parts of Bengal, generally hovels composed of straw, and mats, and sticks, the higher classes only having houses built of brick and lime. The Hindoos of the Upper Provinces wear a turban on the head, a piece of cotton cloth (called a *chadad*) wrapped round the chest, and another piece girt closely about the loins, and falling down towards the knee; besides, they have frequently under the *chadar* a vest, or waistcoat, cut and fitted to the person. In the Lower Provinces they generally go bare-headed; the lower garment is worn more open, but falling down towards the ankle; and the poorer class of labourers have merely a small strip of cloth girt round their loins for the sake of decency, and are in other respects quite naked. The Mahommedans every where use the turban, and are better clad. The respectable and wealthy classes of people, both Mussulmans and Hindoos, are, of course, dressed in a more respectable and becoming manner."

At the above rate, to feed and clothe the population of London and its vicinity costs more, and is of more value to the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests of this country than almost half Hindostan.

In order to fix a reasonable value on the property and amount of the produce of the land in India, let us take the following data. The government proportion of the produce is variously stated, from late authorities, to run from *one-fifth*, *one-tenth*, to *one-fifteenth*, and by some, confidently, to not more than *one-twenty-sixth* part. Let us take *one-twentieth* as the true portion, being a medium between the two latter

statements, and we then have 280,000,000*l.* as the produce of the land in India; and by the scale of the value of land in Great Britain to the produce thereof, we have the value of the land in India, 1,364,000,000*l.* By the same scale we would bring out the value of live stock, and all farming stock, to be 388,000,000*l.*; the value of houses, 356,000,000*l.*; the annual value of manufactures, 153,000,000*l.*; and so of every thing else. Still these sums, though nearer the truth, are evidently too low, as the produce of agriculture and manufactures added together would only allow of about 4*l.* 14*s.* for the yearly consumption of each native in British India, for food, clothing, and taxes. If we therefore add *one-fourth* to this, it will bring it to 6*l.* sterling per annum for each; and, consequently, *one-fourth* to each of the above sums will give us the value of all property in British India thus:—

Property in land	£1,705,000,000
Ditto in houses	445,000,000
Ditto in farm stock	485,000,000
Produce of manufactures	191,250,000
Ditto of land	350,000,000
Property in apparel, furniture, &c.	550,000,000
Capital in manufactures	133,000,000

The following tables, extracted from the Reports of the House of Commons for 1831, on the affairs of the East Indies, will give the reader a more correct idea of the trade of that empire than any thing that can be furnished.

Calcutta—Imports.

TOTAL FOR FIVE YEARS, ENDING 1824.

IMPORTS.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
United Kingdom	69,079,341	20,812,149	89,891,490
France	2,347,797	5,654,869	8,002,666
Denmark	204,637	192,105	396,742
Portugal	629,981	7,692,987	8,322,968
Holland	26,323	„	26,323
Gibraltar and Malta	738,649	1,826,604	2,565,253
America	939,247	18,736,190	19,675,437
Brazil	248,681	4,332,933	4,581,614
South America	4,387,648	6,945,076	11,332,724
Coast of Coromandel	4,024,557	429,337	4,453,894
Coast of Malabar	5,498,030	1,553,027	7,051,057
Coast of Sumatra	1,286,382	1,512,299	2,798,681
Ceylon	483,770	18,000	501,770
New South Wales	14,794	127,879	275,821
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	6,507,799	14,004,332	20,512,131
Penang and Eastward	3,449,509	3,854,994	7,304,503
Java	2,890,582	5,320,395	8,210,977
Manilla	274,846	3,018,023	3,292,869
China	10,205,262	20,603,782	30,809,044
Pegu	1,544,906	119,112	1,664,018
Maldivé Islands	647,539	„	647,539
Mauritius	3,017,613	778,694	3,796,306
Cape of Good Hope	318,119	202,203	520,322
Mozambique	36,547	29,024	65,605
Totals	118,935,717	117,764,038	236,699,755

Calcutta—Exports.

TOTAL FOR FIVE YEARS, ENDING 1823, 1824.

EXPORTS.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	Rupees.*	Rupees.	Rupees.
United Kingdom	109,200,942	13,437,406	124,638,348
France	6,373,944	"	6,373,944
Denmark	829,925	"	829,925
Portugal	6,220,987	"	6,220,987
Holland	104,320	"	104,320
Gibraltar and Malta	2,141,656	"	2,141,656
America	14,653,452	49,500	14,702,952
Brazil	2,655,055	"	2,655,055
South America	5,642,195	"	5,642,195
Coast of Coromandel	6,811,749	9,114,228	15,925,977
Coast of Malabar	12,019,468	4,347,588	16,367,046
Coast of Sumatra	2,045,211	373,500	2,418,711
Ceylon	685,182	"	685,182
New South Wales	1,340,807	5,983	1,346,792
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	20,343,019	"	20,343,019
Penang and Eastward	11,488,681	1,614,088	13,102,769
Java	12,098,768	346,950	12,445,718
Manilla	1,889,326	"	1,889,326
China	51,493,043	5,366,669	56,859,712
Pegu	1,188,836	3,395	1,192,211
Maldiv Islands	237,613	"	237,613
Mauritius	4,791,468	1,018,979	5,810,447
Cape of Good Hope	2,812,560	"	2,812,560
Mozambique	16,251	"	16,251
Totals	277,084,448	37,678,268	314,762,716
For Five Years, ending 1828, 1829, the trade was—			
Imports	130,105,623	60,904,412	191,010,035
Exports	270,291,659	10,989,592	281,281,251
Showing a considerable decrease.			

* The Rupee is the Sicca Rupee, 2s. 3d.

Internal Trade, Bengal.

1828-29	Imports . . .	53,329,946 rupees.	
„	Exports . . .	14,082,817	„

Madras, Trade by Sea.

1827-28	Imports . . .	13,437,812 M. rupees.	
„	Exports . . .	21,806,805	„

Internal Commerce by Sea.

1827-28	Imports . . .	5,938,527 M. rupees.	
„	Exports . . .	6,081,485	„

External Commerce by Land.

1827-28	Imports . . .	12,733,769 M. rupees.	
„	Exports . . .	23,121,818	„

Trade, Bombay.

1828-29	Imports . . .	37,562,026 rupees.	
„	Exports . . .	31,451,856	„

(Parl. Pap. No. 320, (C) of 1831, pp. 1—163.)

On this portion of the empire, it is further necessary to observe, from the Reports of 1831, that James Mill, Esq., in his evidence, states that hardly more than one-third of Bengal is in cultivation. Peter Gordon, Esq., in his evidence, states (p. 30,) that one-fourth of the produce on dry lands, and one half the produce on wet lands, or lands which command water, is taken by the government in the legal assessment, and that a much higher proportion than that is extorted, and this by the application of torture. Three-fifths of the gross collection of the Zemindar is sometimes extorted from the Ryot. When the Ryot falls into arrear with the government, the latter pay themselves “ by seizing his personal property, his implements of husbandry, his cattle, and his *slaves*, which are disposed of at public auction ! ” From Colebrooke’s Report on Ceylon,

Parl. Pap. No. 274, of 1832, p. 28, it appears that the wages in the country of Ceylon are from 3*d.* to 6*d.* in Colombo, and 4½*d.* in the country. In the Malabar districts the land-tax, by service tenures, was 10 per cent. on the gross produce; but in the Cingalese districts it varies from *one-tenth* to *one-half* of the produce, (p. 34.) Population, (p. 9,) 851,940.

III.—WEST INDIES.

THE next important portion of our Empire to which it is necessary to direct our attention, is the West Indies, as including under one head what are known by the appellation of Slave Colonies, to which the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius belong. These possessions have long been mines of wealth to Great Britain, and long the sinews of her naval power. The value of property in them is quickly estimated by general and accurate data—thus, their shipping being, it is observed, included in that of the United Kingdom:—

781,000 slaves, at 50 <i>l</i>	£39,050,000
All other property, twice as much . . .	78,100,000
Houses in towns not attached to lands . .	5,500,000
Lands uncultivated, in woods, &c. &c. . .	5,000,000
	<hr/> £127,650,000

This valuation is taken by the scale of value in 1792. It had increased considerably; and according to the valuation affixed to the Return to the House of Lords a few years ago, including the Mauritius and the Cape, the total value would, in round numbers, be 150,000,000*l*. The population of the whole is nearly 1,000,000. The trade in a regular state, with all quarters, as taken from official returns a few years ago, including the Cape and the Mauritius, was and *is* as under:—

Slave Colonies—Trade.

	Imports from.	Exports to.
Great Britain and Ireland	£6,255,485	£10,543,942
All other places	3,498,593	3,231,230
Total	<hr/> 9,754,078	<hr/> £13,775,172
Internal consumption of native articles and produce, about		10,000,000
Annual produce		<hr/> £23,775,172*

* Jamaica produces above *one-third* of this amount.

Their income and expenditure, wholly unconnected with the expenses and revenues of the mother country, is—

Income	£666,765	Expenditure .	£610,573
Exclusive of the Cape .	97,167	„	126,194
Total . .	£763,932		£736,767

And the gold and silver in circulation, and hoarded by the negro population, cannot be less than 3,500,000*l*.

The preceding value of colonial property was more than confirmed on the inquiry officially gone into under the Emancipation Act of 1833. By that Act the value of the slaves was to be ascertained according to the actual money-price on the average of eight years, ending 1830. During the whole of that time, be it observed, the title to the property was disputed in England, and the value of property deteriorated from that cause, and also from the increasing prosperity of foreign possessions, thriving from the cause of the decay of ours: yet, notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding that the value fixed was settled by secret inquisitorial courts, composed of the immediate servants, dependant and hungry expectants of an imbecile and dishonest government, the value of the slaves has been determined to be 45,281,738*l*. 15*s*. 10½*d*. Under the compensation to be given by this stultified nation, 20,000,000*l*. is to be divided, as under-mentioned, by a system of division, where, in imitation of the conduct of the parent state, the strong were licensed to fleece the weak in this scandalous and disgraceful national scheme of the spoliation of private property. Before laying the details of the division before the reader, we shall notice from this authority, which will surely not be disputed, the value of West India property in 1834, reduced as it was by the efforts of the bitterest and wickedest and most profligate system of falsehood that ever disgraced the annals of any country, thus:—

780,993 slaves	£45,281,738
All other property, lands, works, stock, &c. .	90,563,476
Houses in towns, say	5,000,000
Grand Total	£140,845,214

In character of the whole proceeding, Honduras, in which there are a considerable number of slaves condemned and transported from Jamaica for capital crimes, stands highest on the list of compensation. The spoliation committed on the unfortunate colonial proprietor is thus, in this description of property alone, fully 25,000,000*l.*; and, considering the difference of interest and the long time the decision has been in abeyance; the expense of commissioners, British and Colonial; the heavy law expenses incurred in getting the claims legally brought; the expense incurred by individuals in going to get their money, and in commissions paid by others to parties to receive it for them; and 50,000*l.* for the stamps on powers of attorney required by government, at least one million out of the twenty millions granted, will be swallowed up.

Besides the above-mentioned loss, the evils just mentioned, and the enhanced price of colonial produce, which the nation has to pay, in 3,000,000*l.* per annum, there is another mighty evil to encounter in the means to procure specie to pay wages to the negro labourers, even where they will work for wages. This was never, at the outset, contemplated; but the amount and detail of the whole measure, and its too probable results, will appear in the following Tables, calculated at a rate of price for produce which it has not yet reached, but which I have taken in round numbers to avoid unnecessarily laborious calculations, observing, that while the price of sugar is taken at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* too high, the expense on freight and charges is about the same, on the average, too high; thus making the general result correct and equal.

Negroes—Numbers, Distinction, Value, &c. for 1840.

Total number in all the Slave Colonies, 1834	780,993
Deduct—Cape of Good Hope	38,427
Seychelles	5,443
Bahamas	9,705
Bermuda	4,203
Anguilla	2,375
Carried forward	60,153

	<i>Brought forward</i>	60,153	780,993
Honduras		1,920	
Caymanas		985	
			(a) *63,058
Remain in agricultural produce, exporting Colonies			717,935
Not engaged in raising agricultural produce, say <i>one-seventh</i>			(b) 102,562
Remain attached to agricultural produce estates			615,373
Deduct below 7 and above 60 years of age, <i>one-fifth</i>			123,074
Remain to hire for active labour, after 1840			492,299
Wages, at 9 <i>d.</i> sterling per day, 492,299 each, for 312 days, are, yearly			£5,759,887
All other charges and expenses for estates beyond outlay for Negroes, which remain permanent, as per Jamaica scale, say			3,800,000
Add, additional, for produce consumed in estates			300,000
Total wages and expenditure for agricultural produce			£9,859,887
If extra labour is hired, then so much more.			
Capital, 1834, in 615,373 slaves, lands, works, stock, &c. say former proportion of West India property, 112,000,000 <i>l.</i> less compensation. Scale value of these slaves, 37,500,000 <i>l.</i> (proportion compensation received for them is 15,770,000 <i>l.</i>) struck off, leaves 74,500,000 <i>l.</i> capital; but take it at 64,000,000 <i>l.</i> at 5 per cent. is			£3,200,000
Cost agricultural produce, at 5 per cent. on capital			£13,059,887

VALUE OF PRODUCE EXPORTED AND SOLD.

4,600,000 cwts. sugar, say at 40 <i>s.</i>	£9,200,000
Rum, molasses, coffee, cotton, cocoa, &c.	3,860,000
Exportable produce consumed in all the Colonies, say	1,000,000
Gross value	14,060,000
Deduct freight and charges, taking all the exports to be equal to 6,3000,000 cwts. sugar at 9 <i>s.</i>	2,835,000
Net proceeds of produce at markets	11,225,000
Add interest on 15,770,000 <i>l.</i> compen. recd. at 5 per cent.	788,500
Rent garden grounds to receive from Negroes, 246,150 acres; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre to each effective labourer, at 40 <i>s.</i>	492,300
Rent cottages, 153,880, four persons for each, at 20 <i>s.</i>	153,808
	12,659,608
Excess of cost of production, at 9 <i>d.</i> wages, and at 5 per cent. on capital	£400,279

N.B.—At the above rates and prices the return for capital invested is only $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. exclusive of the cost to procure money for wages.

* The two classes (a) and (b) being such as will require higher wages than the agricultural labourers, will require, at 1*s.* per day, about 2,200,000*l.* more for wages per annum.

At the preceding rates and prices, Demerara, Trinidad, and a few very fine estates in the best colonies, can give labourers, on an average, 1s. 2d. sterling per day; Jamaica, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and Mauritius, about 9d.; Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher, &c. about 6d. per day, and no more. To whatever amount wages may exceed this scale, so much capital will be annihilated, even admitting that sugars shall maintain the high price of 40s. per cwt., exclusive of duties. If wages remain at the above rates, and prices advance beyond 40s., then so much as they do, so will the per centage on the capital invested exceed $4\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. as the average for all the colonies; and calculating that the present, or rather the late crops are kept up, the advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day in wages will add 320,000*l.* to the cost of production.

Demerara and Berbice, separately, for 1841.

Total number of slaves in those Colonies, 1834	84,915
Unattached to agricultural estates, say only <i>one-eighth</i>	10,614
Remain on agricultural estates	74,301
Deduct below 7 and above 60 years of age, say <i>one-sixth</i>	12,383
Remain to hire for active labour, after 1840	61,918
Wages to 61,918, at 1s. 2d. per day, each 312 days, are, yearly . . .	£1,126,907
All other charges remain permanent, exclusive of outlay for slaves, as before	610,000
Add charge for sugar consumed on estates in Colonies	100,000
Interest on capital in lands, works, stock, &c. less compensation scale value of slaves, 9,729,056 <i>l.</i> struck off, say 11,000,000 <i>l.</i> capi- tal remaining, at 5 per cent.	550,000
Cost of production, 1841, at 1s. 2d. wages, and 5 per cent. capital . .	£2,386,907

VALUE OF PRODUCE EXPORTED AND SOLD, TAKE CROP 1832—

920,000 cwts. sugar, say at 40s.	£1,840,000
Rum, molasses, coffee, cotton, &c., say	720,000
Produce consumed in the Colonies	140,000
Interest on compensation, 4,297,117 <i>l.</i> recd. at 5 per cent.	214,851
To receive from labourers for rent of lands and cottages, as per estimate, preceding page	77,397
Gross amount	2,991,248
Deduct freight and charges, taking all the exports to be equal to 1,200,000 cwts. sugar, at 9s.	540,000
	2,451,248
Excess value over cost, at 1s. 2d. wages, and 5 per cent. capital . . .	£64,341

Or, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on capital invested. Mr. Hyndman estimated the capital vested in a Demerara sugar estate at 23,760*l.* exclusive of slaves, and which for 301, the number of estates given, gives 7,223,040*l.* exclusive of Berbice, &c. There is reason to believe that the expenses denominated "permanent" are not so great in proportion in Demerara as in other colonies; but, on the other hand, Demerara sugars are below the average in price, although the freight from thence is rather lower. On the whole the difference cannot be great, from what is given in the preceding Table.

Contrast Expense of Slave Labour and Free Labour.

Outlay on 615,373 Negroes attached, at 6 <i>l.</i> yearly, is	£3,691,238
Ditto, interest of capital in ditto, at 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> yearly, is	2,154,808
Total	5,846,043
Wages to 492,299 effective labourers, at 9 <i>d.</i> per day, is	5,789,887
Difference	£56,156

Or sums so nearly equal, that it shows clearly 9*d.* per day is the utmost that estates can afford to give to labourers, on an average, after 1840, taking sugar at the before-mentioned prices.

Value of Property remaining in the Colonies on Agricultural Estates after Emancipation.

600,000 acres cane land, and in canes, &c. at 30 <i>l.</i>	£18,000,000
750,000 do. provisions, pasture, &c. at 20 <i>l.</i>	15,000,000
	33,000,000
Works and buildings of all descriptions on estates	23,000,000
Negro houses, 153,808, at 10 <i>l.</i>	1,538,080
Stock, of all kinds	6,610,000
Grand Total of property on produce estates	64,148,080

N.B.—The average given by the estimate of Mr. Hibbert, (Jamaica,) Mr. Hyndman, (Demerara,) Mr. Nielson, (Trinidad,) and Mr. Mayers, (Barbadoes,) (see Parl. Pap. No. 120, of 1831,) brings the amount of property on produce estates to 62,110,000*l.* sterling, exclusive of the value of negroes' houses, which corresponds very nearly indeed with the preceding estimate.

The value of West India property, however, wholly depends upon the success of the tremendous "EXPERIMENT" which has been made upon it. At present it is almost nominal; and so it must in a great measure continue, except so far as a very high price for produce may operate temporarily upon it, until the result of the momentous experiment which has been made is ascertained, and which cannot be till after the lapse of several years. As it stands, large fortunes have been unjustly and arbitrarily swept away from many thousands of innocent individuals.

IV.—NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

THE next important portion of the British Empire which demands attention is the British Provinces of North America. These are indeed important appendages of the British dominions, daily rising into value and importance, so rapidly, in fact, that the pen cannot keep pace with them, and are destined soon to become a country of the first-rate importance amongst the civilized nations of the world. Their immense value and importance to all the interests and the power of Great Britain, are but too little, and most lightly, appreciated in this age of false knowledge, self-interest, and false philanthropy, and falser philosophy. Their fields, their woods, their rivers, their lakes, their seas, are each mines of wealth, and the splendid water communications so many highways by which the traffic of this vast country is carried on, and to be carried on at a future day, on a scale of still greater splendour and magnificence. Their population at this time is fully a million and a half; and, in a good climate and productive soil, is increasing with a wonderful rapidity. The Report on the Timber Trade, lately published, gives us the following interesting and authentic account of the trade of that quarter of the world, exports and imports, for the year 1833.

Exports, agricultural produce . .	£546,646
„ produce of mines . . .	251,845
„ do. fisheries . .	752,953
„ do. forests . . .	1,536,916
„ do. do. in ships .	300,380
Total	£3,388,740

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Entered inwards, in all Colonies	8,968	1,002,454	50,605
Of these, from Foreign Ports	2,586	323,114	12,088
Entered outwards, in all Colonies	9,913	1,001,310	50,722
Of these to Foreign Ports . .	2,537	195,803	10,935

			Loads.	Pt.
1833	Fir timber, 8 in. sq. and upwards, imported into Unit. Kingdom from N. A. Colonies,		366,214	86
1834	Ditto	ditto	380,580	9
1833	Deals and deal ends	ditto	cwts. 30,974	3 29
1834	Ditto	ditto	„ 34,000	2 15
1833	Battens and batten ends, ditto	„	1,174	3 23
1884	Ditto	ditto	„ 1,561	0 22
Imports from United Kingdom, 1830 . . .			£2,530,944	
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, imports . .			£1,964,072	
	Ditto	ditto exports . .	1,204,748	

Population of these two provinces, 325,000. (See evidence of Henry Bliss, Esq., Rep. p. 168.)

But the trade is correctly and concisely stated thus, merely observing that the imports from all quarters, except the parent state, is taken from the Government Official Tables, Part I. for the year 1831.

	Imports.	Exports.
From Great Britain, 1830	£2,530,944	1833 £3,390,380
From all other parts, 1831	3,101,230	
Total	£5,632,174	£3,390,380

The apparent considerable difference arises, to a certain extent, from the value of the exports being taken at the shipping prices, exclusive of freights and charges, and the imports including both; at least there is reason to believe that such is the case.

The property, real, personal, and commercial, in British North America, is, and must be, very great; but the public authorities give very deficient and mutilated data; and these,

again, are too frequently confused, in giving out and in publication: hence an estimate of the property cannot be correctly formed. Take, for example, the following scandalous errors in the Government Tables of Rev. and Pop. Part I., as regards the Canadas, about the live stock:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Upper Canada	116,686	388,706	543,343	295,337
Lower Canada	116,686	388,806	543,543	295,337

where the same number is repeated as the number in each, with the addition of an error in figures in the numbers in the second line. In a similar manner, Mr. Montgomery Martin, on the authority of the Board of Trade, gives, for 1828, the cultivation and live stock, &c. in Lower Canada, thus:—

	Acres.		
Rye	988,996	Horses	140,412
Pasture	1,929,731	Cattle	393,315
Uncultivated	2,915,578	Sheep	732,481
In pasture and crop	2,894,540	Swine	295,337

which differs from the preceding, and from the separate details as afterwards given by the same author, on running over the different provinces. Amidst such confusion, it is impossible to find our way safely; however, with the aid of the authorities already alluded to, and others, which enable us to correct and regulate, in some instances, these, we shall try to bring out a more correct account of the property in British North America at the present day:—

	Acres cultivated.	Houses.	Proprietors.
Lower Canada	5,000,000	83,000	58,000
Upper Canada	3,000,000	14,450	
Nova Scotia	1,400,000	60,000	
Cape Breton	90,000		
New Brunswick	550,000	20,000	
Prince Edward's Island	95,000		
Newfoundland	100,000		
Total Acres	10,235,000		

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Lower Canada	140,412	893,315	732,481	295,337
Upper ditto .	116,686	388,806	543,543	295,337
Nova Scotia .	14,074	127,642	197,375	80,223
Cape Breton .	..	..	..	..
Prince Edw. } Island . }	6,299	30,428	50,510	20,702
Newfoundland	1,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
Totals .	278,471	950,191	1,533,909	711,599

In the districts of Upper Canada there is a tax of 1*d.* per pound for district purposes, which shows the property thus:—

	Population.	Acres cultivated.	Property rateable.
Eastern district .	21,765	66,435	£275,271
Johnstown do. .	24,299	69,534	281,090
Bathurst do. .	19,636	44,993	179,257
Medland do. .	27,457	154,934	574,987
Newcastle do. .	21,019	81,621	257,952
Home do. .	110,924	118,423	524,823
Gore do. .	27,224	117,721	412,363
Ottawa do. .	5,293	12,775	57,360
Niagara do. .	46,593	106,421	383,671
London do. .	38,913	104,198	366,849
Western do. .	10,687	29,651	134,874
Totals . . .	353,810	906,706	£3,448,497

The Tables Rev. and Pop. Part III. give us the agricultural produce of Lower Canada, for the year 1831, thus:—

Wheat . .	3,204,755 bush.	Indian corn	339,632 bush.
Peas . .	984,758 „	Potatoes .	6,657,418 „
Oats . .	3,142,274 „	Buckwheat	106,048 „
Barley . .	394,817 „	Mixed grain	188,382 „
Rye . .	234,528 „	Flax . . .	12,989 cwts.

Prices, per bushel:—Wheat, 5*s.* 4*d.*; barley, 2*s.* 2½*d.*; oats, 1*s.* 9*d.*; maize, 2*s.* 11*d.*; potatoes, 1*s.* 9½*d.*; flour, per cwt. 13*s.* 9*d.*; hay, per ton, 35*s.*; straw, per load, 8*s.* 7*d.*; bread, per loaf, 7*d.*; meat, per stone, 2*s.* 4*d.* For Upper Canada and for Lower Canada:—Wheat, per bushel, 5*s.* 3*d.*; barley, 1*s.* 10½*d.*;

maize, 2s. 8½d.; potatoes, 1s. 10d.; flour, per cwt. 13s. 9d.; hay, per ton, 36s.; straw, per load, 8s. 9d.; bread, per loaf, 6¾d.; meat, per stone, 2s. 5d.

Still, with these data, we have but a feeble ray of light to enable us to determine the value and the production of property in the Canadas, &c.: we must seek, therefore, for another scale, as it is evident the latter portion of the above is not only uncertain, but erroneous. British North America is purely an agricultural country, and may, with its fisheries, be compared with the parts of Scotland, or some portions of England unconnected with manufactures. The land of North America is rich and productive, and consequently should be valuable, and valuable perhaps in proportion to the price of wheat, the regulating price of grain, as human food. Wheat is about a tenth part lower than in this country; the other kinds of agricultural produce about one-half. Now, let us take a few of the counties in Great Britain, pastoral and agricultural, as near as may, and look at their population in 1831, and the assessment for the income tax in 1815, as giving us the scale to find the value of real property, and then apply these scales to British North America in proportion to its population, taking thirty years' purchase, as bringing out the total value of real property:—

Berwickshire	34,000 : £245,000 :: 1,500,000
Ans.	£13,400,000
	30
	<u>£402,000,000</u>

East Riding, Yorkshire .	169,000 : £1,120,434 :: 1,500,000
Ans.	£10,000,000 nearly
	30
	<u>£300,000,000</u>

Westmoreland	55,000 : £298,199 :: 1,500,000
Ans.	£8,132,700
	30
	<u>£243,981,000</u>

Dumfriesshire	73,800 : £295,621 :: 1,500,000
Ans.	£6,008,421
	30
	<u>£180,252,630</u>

The average of all of which is, 256,520,907*l.*; and reducing it to the proportionate price of agricultural produce in Canada compared to Great Britain, the sum will be 138,260,453*l.*, or say 140,000,000*l.*, the actual value of real or fixed property in British North America, and the yearly produce and stock, &c. in proportion, viz. produce $\frac{1}{18}$ Great Britain, 23,000,000*l.*; stock of all kinds, farmers', 36,100,000*l.* It is, moreover, curious and remarkable, that taking the trade of these provinces, exports and imports, to compare with that of Great Britain and Ireland, and reducing the same to an equal scale of value, it comes out just about $\frac{1}{18}$, as a scale to determine all other property by.

The financial state of these Colonies, from their own internal resources, stood thus in 1831 :—

	Income.	Expenditure.
Upper Canada	£102,289	£101,035
Lower ditto	157,154	176,773
New Brunswick . . .	29,645	26,647
Nova Scotia	98,143	94,876
Prince Edward's Island	7,820	10,023
Newfoundland	29,217	29,376
Totals	<u>£424,268</u>	<u>£438,730</u>

(Tab. Rev. and Pop. Part I. 1833.)

The capital and productive powers of the British North American provinces increase in every way, and in a most surprising manner. Take, for example, the following :—According to Parl. Pap. No. 87, of 1835, the number of emigrants which went from Great Britain and Ireland to these provinces direct, from 1829 to 1834 inclusive, was 198,682, exclusive of those which may have gone by way of New York. Many of these carried considerable sums of money with them, to vest

in the purchase and the cultivation of land. The greater proportion carried with them also the power to exert vigorous labour, a species of the most valuable and productive capital. Suppose that the value of this labour for one year, and the sum of money taken, was, together, for each, 60*l.*, here is at once a real capital transplanted into British America amounting to 11,920,920*l.*

At the preceding scale of estimates, British North America, as a whole, will bear a proportion to the value of property in Scotland in a ratio of the population of each, striking out of the calculation the manufactures of the latter. The property in the British North American territories may be taken as under:—

Immovable	£140,000,000
Movable	115,000,000
Produce yearly	23,000,000

The merchandise, not British, which is in shops and warehouses, is no doubt considerable; but of this, which would be additional, no correct estimate can be formed.

The following additional and authentic details regarding these valuable possessions, their trade and their commerce, may be considered interesting:—

Canada—Canals, Lands, &c.

Expenditure to September 30, 1830	£516,799
Ottawa, &c. 1830	309,128
Sum farther wanted for	256,782
Ditto for Granville, Ottawa, &c.	40,000
Water communication from Kingston to Montreal, estimated at 1,044,952 <i>l.</i> of which	605,765
(Canal Report, 1831.)	

Lands, Upper Canada.

	Acres.
Granted prior to 1804	4,500,000
Ditto since 1804	3,800,000
Remaining ungranted	1,537,439
Carried forward	9,837,439

	Acres.
<i>Brought forward</i>	9,837,439
To be settled by Captain Talbot	302,420
Crown and Clergy revenues, 2-7ths	4,142,750
Total	<u>14,282,609</u>

Rough Statement, in Large Bodies, is—

	Acres.
In townships surveyed, from Luther to Zero .	730,000
In Newcastle district	550,000
In Western district, west of Canada Co. . .	340,000
In London ditto, north of Canada Co. . .	2,500,000
Total	<u>4,120,000</u>

Lower Canada.

	Acres.
In surveyed townships	1,450,000
Crown reserves, when appropriated . . .	1,040,000
	<u>2,490,000</u>
In projected townships	3,233,000
Total	<u>5,723,000</u>
Take the whole on the map	5,500,000
Deduct 2-7ths for Crown and Clergy . . .	1,571,436
	<u>3,928,564</u>
There have been " accordés "	2,203,709
Remain	1,724,855
Crown reserves, may be available	785,715
Total available	<u>2,510,570</u>

Size of townships in Lower Canada is, gross, 64,000 acres ; deductions for highways, &c. 5 per cent.

New Brunswick.

	Acres.
Superficial contents	16,500,000
Crown has only disposed of	2,000,000
Size of township, 15 miles square, which gives	144,000,000
(Parl. Pap. No. 334, of 1822.)	

Imports into Montreal direct by Sea, 1835.

British manufactured goods	£968,310	6	2
British and foreign, paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. . . .	31,972	11	8
Foreign and colonial	166,011	5	10
Total	£1,166,294	3	8
<hr/>			
Of above from Great Britain	£1,110,167	0	2
British West Indies	6,692	9	2
British North America, Colonies	43,730	2	8
Gibraltar	3,584	1	9
United States	1,455	2	1
France	665	8	3
Total	£1,166,294	3	8

Imported, 1834.

From Great Britain	£625,945	3	0
„ West Indies	9,527	14	3
„ British North America, Colonies	18,789	19	4
„ Gibraltar	6,818	18	11
„ United States	1,122	3	6
Total	£661,703	19	0
Increase in 1835	£504,590	4	1
(Montreal Gazette, February 11, 1836.)			

V.—EASTERN COLONIES.

THE next, and the last of the appendages to the British Empire, are the Eastern Colonies, comprehending all those afterwards enumerated. The Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, however, as regards their trade and expenditure, have been included in the slave colonies; Ceylon, in its trade with the mother country, has been included under the head East Indies, but not as to its revenue and expenditure; Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands, although most valuable and important appendages, are, more properly speaking, naval and military ports and stations than agricultural or commercial possessions, although they afford considerable facilities to the latter: the property in them, as regards agriculture, is therefore, comparatively speaking, unimportant and uninteresting. As regards the Australian Colonies and the Cape, the value of all descriptions of property in them, agricultural and commercial, is increasing so rapidly that it is impossible to fix it with accuracy, each year adding 20 or 30 per cent. to its value. As regards Africa, our settlements there are not worth taking into account, being merely that pestilential spot Sierra Leone, and the trifling and neglected settlement on Cape Coast. The former, in all that concerns it, is a disgrace to the nation, and has been the means of squandering away, in principal and interest, from first to last, nearly 15,000,000*l.* of money, not only without attaining any one beneficial object, but, in reality, to forward the work of robbery and mischief. The place stands a living record of national folly; and the name, while it remains known, forms a blot on the page of British colonial history. With these general remarks, I proceed to bring into connected tables the

revenue and expenditure, and the trade of these possessions, as stated in the Tab. Rev. and Pop. Part III. for the year 1831, as regards transmarine states; and for 1834, as regards the mother country's commerce with them.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Mauritius	£232,438	£249,824
Sierra Leone	15,661	15,505
Cape of Good Hope . .	124,174	129,104
Ceylon	381,142	322,537
New South Wales . . .	246,998	248,891
Van Diemen's Land . .	67,927	61,513
Gibraltar	29,594	28,306
Malta	102,823	87,223
Ionian Islands	131,052	136,676
Totals	£1,331,309	£1,279,695

Imports.

	Gt. Britain.	Brit. Col.	For. States.	Total.
Mauritius	£203,336	£233,964	£278,283	£705,583
Sierra Leone	100,828	2,270	1,541	104,639
Cape Good Hope . . .	281,445	37,751	28,855	345,051
Ceylon	40,777	274,576	34,228	349,581
New S. Wales	268,935	60,356	91,189	420,480
Van Diem.'s Land . .	153,478	93,251	8,569	255,298
*Gibraltar	2,078,693	. .	. .	. .
*Malta	139,103	15,776	396,253	551,132
*Ionian Islands . . .	59,519	. .	. .	510,753
Swan River	unknown	. .	. .	. .

Exports.

Mauritius	£377,479	£85,424	£143,781	£606,684
Sierra Leone	78,194	2,236	850	81,280
Cape Good Hope . . .	127,468	70,957	14,700	213,125
Ceylon	168,576	80,675	1,536	250,787
New S. Wales	120,559	15,597	5,305	141,461

* Parl. Pap. No. 292, of 1830.

Exports—continued.

	Gt. Britain.	Brit. Col.	For. States.	Total.
Van Diemen's Land	52,031	93,742	207	145,980
*Gibraltar (1828)	29,767	..	..	..
*Malta (do.)	16,328	..	..	384,120
*Ionian Isl. (do.)	143,592	..	..	248,058

From the same Tables the following returns are taken:—

	Acres cultivated.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Mules.
Mauritius	76,950	1,164	26,724	2,227	3,803
Sierra Leone	32,588	40	..	..	Goats.
Cape of Good Hope	198,823	67,760	315,355	1,687,614	608,906
Ceylon	1,645,594	1,146	537,203	29,510	38,336
New South Wales	225,812	10,352	248,440	504,775	..
Van Diemen's Land	65,979	3,387	85,942	680,740	502
Malta	61,481	5,368	7,193	14,248	4,554
Ionian Islands	466,198	16,356	10,906	100,741	73,447

The principal articles of agricultural produce in these Colonies (excluding Mauritius, already included in sugar trade,) was, at the same period, as under.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.	Peas, &c.	Hay.
Cape G. Hope, bush.	443,693	271,147	36,043	282,183	13,840	3,925,000 lbs.
Van D.'s Land „	511,264	57,145	..	70,105	11,135	3,577 tons
Malta	46,319	82,521	..	..	46,849	..
Ionian Islands „	45,138	..	..	87,591	..	..

Besides these, Ceylon produced—

Paddy	5,293,695 bush.	Grain	5,328 bush.
Fine grains	657,710 „	Indian Corn	102,037 „
Coffee	32,756 „	Peas	2,834 „
Pepper	2,658 „	Cotton	73,685 lbs.
Mustard	548 „	Tobacco	2,052,516 „

Cape of Good Hope also—

Maize, &c.	13,840 bush.	Wine, 18,467 legrs. of	152 qts.
Potatoes	19,950 „	Brandy, 1,382 do.	do.

Van Diemen's Land also—

Potatoes	5,964 tons.	Turnips	13,677 tons.
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* Parl. Pap. No. 292, of 1830.

Ionian Islands also—

Indian corn	192,507 bush.	Flax	132,950 lbs.
Currants	20,496,567 lbs.	Cotton	32,094 „
Wine	286,799 brls.	Pulse	24,028 „

Malta also—

Mischiats	121,610 bush.	Cummin seed	127,284 lbs.
Cotton	4,124,150 lbs.	Forage	366,266 per
Vegetables	25,447,584 „	sema of 10 bushels.	
Green peas	88,348 „		

The increased trade and production of several of these possessions since 1831 is exceedingly great; take, for example, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, &c. in the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, for 1834, at the declared value, and exclusive of the articles of foreign and colonial produce, thus :—

	1828—For. & Col.	
*Gibraltar	£460,719	£140,231
Malta	242,696	158,871
Ionian Islands	94,498	16,162
Cape of Good Hope	304,382	62,394
New S. Wales and Van D.'s Land	716,014	195,893

(Tab. Rev. and Pop. Part IV.; Parl. Pap. 292, of 1830.)

The population of these Colonies will stand thus, at this time, excluding Mauritius, taken into account under Sugar Colonies.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Agricult.
Cape of Good Hope	67,484	59,364	126,848	. .
Sierra Leone	18,073	13,554	31,627	5,032
Ceylon	500,975	449,517	950,492	306,821
New S. Wales and } Van Diemen's Land }	. .	. .	105,000	. .
Gibraltar	8,752	8,272	17,024	
Malta	59,762	61,077	120,839	. .
Ionian Islands	99,854	88,863	188,717	38,885
Total			1,540,547	

* Gibraltar is the only Colony to which the exports have decreased.

The following are the prices of the different and most important articles of produce:—Cape of Good Hope, barley, *4s. 11d.* per bushel; wheat, *4s. 11d.*; rye, *2s. 8½d.*; peas, &c. *5s. 3½d.*; hay, *4s. ½d.* per load. New South Wales: wheat, *6s. 10d.*; flour, *19s. 11d.* per 100 lbs.; maize, *3s. 1d.* per bushel; barley, *3s. 4d.*; oats, *3s. 2d.*; hay, per ton, *122s. 1d.*; &c. Van Diemen's Land: wheat, *5s. to 7s.*; barley, *4s. 6d. to 6s.*; oats, *3s. 6d. to 5s.*; peas, *5s. to 8s.*; beans, *7s. to 8s.* per bushel; potatoes, *40s. to 100s.* per ton; turnips, *40s.*; hay, *50s. to 150s.* per ton. Malta: wheat, *3s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.* per bushel; barley, *2s. 1d. to 3s. 4d.*; beans, *2s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.*; cotton, *1s.* per lb.; &c.

These Colonies contain very nearly the same number of inhabitants as the North American Possessions; they are not greatly dissimilar in their productions, Ceylon excepted, the produce of which, though different, is probably proportionally valuable; and, judging by the prices of produce in them, the land ought to be fully as valuable, nay, in some of them, such as Van Diemen's Land, even more valuable; and were we to take the property in all of them on nearly the same scale as the North American Provinces, we should not exceed, and will probably be very near the truth at, say 12,860,453*l.*

The following official document, lately published by order of the House of Commons, will show the reader the condition of the Colony of WESTERN AUSTRALIA, settled only a few years ago.

“Returns of the Population, Revenue, Exports, Produce, Stock, &c. of the Settlements in Western Australia, for the Year 1834.

Population.

District.	Males.	Females.
Swan River	911	712
Canning River	60	30
York	20	3
Murray River	8	7
Augusta.	36	20
King George's Sound . . .	59	29
Total	1,094	781

Male population . . .	1,094
Female ditto . . .	781
Grand Total . . .	1,875 exclusive of the Troops.

Revenue.

Import duties on spirits, and licenses to sell	
spirits	£2,292 17 5
Fees in public offices	11 15 0
Sale of land and town allotments	15 6 3
Total	£2,319 18 8

Exports.

Wool, 5,884 lbs., value	£500
Salted fish, 2,240	20
Seal skins	500
Total	£1,020

Produce, Stock, &c.

Crops.—Wheat	564 acres.
Barley	100 „
Oats	116 „
Caffre corn and maize	29 „
Potatoes	15 „
Garden crops	94 „
In fallow	118 „
Vines	0½ „
Total	1,036½

Stock.—Horses	162
Horned cattle	500
Sheep	3,545
Goats and pigs	492

*Extract from a Despatch from Governor Sir James Stirling,
dated Western Australia, April 2d, 1832.*

In Freemantle there are computed to be buildings to the amount of 15,000l. ; in Perth, about 10,000l. ; in the smaller

towns, in detached stations, similar investments to the amount of 15,000*l.* more. The gross amount laid out in the improvement of land may be stated at 20,000*l.* ; and the value of cattle, horses, and sheep, actually in possession, 10,000*l.* The goods in the hands of traders may be worth 30,000*l.* ; and the amount of outlay incurred in passage money, or fruitless or unproductive expenses on the part of individuals, not classed in the above, may be estimated at 100,000*l.* ; making a total private expenditure in the formation of the colony, up to the present time, of about 200,000*l.*

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Property in Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c.

IMMOVABLE CAPITAL.

Property in land	£2,316,922,940	
Ditto in houses	604,733,278	
Ditto funds, banks, &c.	932,000,000	
Ditto canals, railroads, &c.	118,000,000	
	<hr/>	£3,971,656,218

MOVABLE PROPERTY.

In furniture, apparel, &c.	£975,874,277	
„ farmers' stock	654,833,730	
„ capital in manufactures	201,000,000	
„ stock, in shops, warehouses, &c.	350,000,000	
„ capital in ships	33,573,032	
	<hr/>	2,215,281,039

Grand Total for Great Britain and Ireland . . . £6,186,937,257*

Great Britain and Ireland.

PRODUCE.

From agriculture	£474,029,688	
„ houses	40,929,940	
„ ships	44,470,961	
„ manufactures	262,085,199	
„ funds, banks, &c.	35,000,000	
„ horses and carriages	13,500,000	
„ canals, roads, &c.	12,000,000	
	<hr/>	£882,015,788

Colonies.

PRODUCE.

West Indies	£22,000,000	
British North America	23,000,000	
British Eastern Colonies	23,000,000	
	<hr/>	68,000,000
Carried forward		950,015,788

* Mr. Pitt calculated that the movable property of all kinds in the three kingdoms was double the value of the proprietary capital in the land.

<i>Brought forward</i>	£960,015,788	£6,186,937,357
East Indies, land	350,000,000	
„ manufactures	191,000,000	
„ houses, say	25,000,000	
		566,000,000
Total produce	£1,516,015,788	

Property in Colonies.

IMMOVABLE CAPITAL.

West Indies	£64,000,000
British North America	140,000,000
Eastern Colonies	128,000,000
East Indies, land	1,705,000,000
„ in houses	445,000,000
„ in manufactures	133,000,000
	£2,615,000,000

MOVABLE PROPERTY.

West Indies	£15,000,000
British North America	54,000,000
British Eastern Colonies	54,000,000
East Indies, apparel, &c.	550,000,000
	673,000,000
East Indies, farmers' stock	485,000,000
„ in shops & warehouses	200,000,000
Eastern Colon. farmers' stock	36,100,000
British North America, ditto	36,100,000
British West Indies, ditto	*7,000,000
	764,200,000
	4,052,200,000
Grand Total	£10,239,137,257

Public Property.

Great Britain, &c.	£110,000,000
In Colonies	40,000,000
In the East Indies, say	20,000,000
	170,000,000
Grand Total for the British Empire	£10,409,137,257
Deduct National Debt	772,196,849
Net or clear amount of property	£9,693,940,406†

* The stock in warehouses, shops, &c. in the Colonies cannot be estimated; and moreover, with the exception of the East Indies, will almost all have been included in the exports and imports, and value of manufactures and goods, in store in Great Britain.

† To this sum, and to the value of the land, ought to be added the value of property in timber (see page 77), 3,000,000*l.* yearly, or a capital of 90,000,000*l.*

Strictly speaking, however, the amount of debt due by the nation ought to be deducted from the amount of property in Great Britain and Ireland; so much less, however, certainly, than the amount of public property in their transmarine possessions.

The result of all these inquiries and statements discloses the following curious and interesting particulars, as distinguishing land from manufactures, &c.

Property in Land, and attached thereto.

In Great Britain and Ireland	£2,316,922,940	
Ditto, farmers' stock	654,833,730	
		<hr/>
		£2,971,756,670
Transmarine possessions, land	2,025,000,000	
Ditto, farmers' stock	564,000,000	
		<hr/>
		2,589,000,000
Grand Total, Lands, &c.		<hr/>
		£5,560,756,670

Property in Manufactures.

In Great Britain and Ireland	£201,000,000
In the East Indies	131,000,000
	<hr/>
Total fixed Capital in manufactures	£332,000,000

Produce of Land, &c.

In Great Britain and Ireland	£474,029,688	
Transmarine Possessions	418,000,000	
		<hr/>
		£892,029,688
Produce from ships		44,470,961
		<hr/>
Total, Land and Ships		£936,500,649

Produce of Manufactures, &c.

Great Britain and Ireland	£262,085,199	
East Indies	191,000,000	
Produce of carriages, riding horses, &c.	13,500,000	
		<hr/>
		£466,585,199
Difference in favour of Land		<hr/>
		£469,915,450

In the capital also vested in manufactures, and the produce of manufactures, it is necessary here to observe, that at least 50,000,000*l.* in raw material, about three-fourths of the whole, is the actual produce of the British soil, and consequently of agricultural property and capital.

The yearly consumption of the population of Great Britain and Ireland for food, clothing, and lodging, will be as under :

Agricultural produce, for food, about	£295,479,166
Produce of manufactures	262,085,199
Rental of houses	40,929,940
Add imports, value as landed, say	55,000,000
	<u>£653,494,305</u>
Deduct Exports, declared value, say	51,494,305
Remains	<u>£602,000,000</u>

or, at the rate (population 24,500,000) of 24*l.* 11*s.* each, taking the value of the articles at that price which each bears as it goes from the hand of the agriculturist and the manufacturer, and as it comes into the hand of the original importer—into the hand of the first intermediate dealer or shopkeeper. The gross produce of the taxes is 50,746,678*l.*, which gives 2*l.* 1½*d.* additional expenditure to each, making together 26*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*, and including profits of retailers, &c. perhaps one-third more, or 32*l.* each.

The means which the population of Great Britain and Ireland have for procuring these supplies from capital and labour may be generally stated as follows,—premising, however, that it is impossible to fix the amount of some of the items with perfect accuracy; still the whole may be done in such a manner as may give a general and not unfair view of the means, or pecuniary resources which the population possess, not only without impairing, but of actually increasing, yearly, the national capital. The schedule of the income tax for 1815 enables us to fix the amount of the classes who lived upon the profits of trades, and professions of every description, with incomes above 50*l.* and upwards; all below that rate in those classes intervening between these and servants, and common labourers, having been exempted. The amount assessed upon the class first mentioned was 31,639,628*l.*, at which rate it was probably twenty per cent. below the actual amount, and which we may not inaccurately take at 37,967,553*l.* The incomes of the intermediate classes between the other and the common labourers and servants can be ascertained pretty nearly by a reference to the same authority, which gives the number of persons having incomes at 50*l.* and under, at 109,760; their

profit returned, but exempt, at 2,744,004*l.* which, underrated in the same proportion as the others, will give 3,288,804*l.* together, for all this description and classes of the population, 41,256,357*l.* as their income would have stood in 1815. Since then the amount must have been considerably increased; and fixing this increase at the rate at which the population has increased, about twenty-five per cent., we shall have 51,575,446*l.* as the present income of the whole of the classes now mentioned. With these remarks, we proceed to construct and to consider the general table, thus:—

Income of proprietors from land	£74,911,525	
Ditto tithes, manors, &c. &c. from ditto . .	13,279,253	
Farmers' capital, interest on at 5 per cent. .	32,741,686	
Ditto additional produce beyond charged .	15,893,757	
Wages directly paid in agriculture, say . .	135,000,000	
Ditto ditto fisheries, mines, and minerals, say	26,000,000	
		£297,826,221
Income from rental of houses	40,929,940	
Income from funds, saving banks, &c. . .	35,000,000	
Ditto ditto from canals, railroads, &c. . .	12,000,000	
Ditto ditto from horses, carriages, &c. . .	13,500,000	
Ditto ditto classes by income tax, Schedule D.	51,575,446	
Expenditure from army, navy, &c. &c. . .	22,000,000	
Wages directly paid in manufactories of all kinds	130,000,000	
Ditto ditto ships, outfits, &c. say	25,000,000	
		330,005,386
Female servants, food and wages, at £30 . .	27,709,380	
Male ditto above and under 20 years, at £35	7,418,810	
Amount of sundries, as undernoted	59,400,000	
		94,528,190
Total income or means		£722,459,797

Independent of the classes of servants just alluded to, there are (see page 84), first, males, 20 years and upwards, except servants, 346,094, and also labourers employed in labours not agricultural, such as artisans, mechanics, coopers, masons, blacksmiths, porters, &c. to the number of 698,588. Their wages, taking the two classes, 1,044,682, together, at 40*l.* on an average, the amount will be 41,787,283*l.* In looking into the tables in the preceding pages (page 27), there remain charges against agriculture (not direct manual labour) to the

amount of 88,000,000*l.*, and against manufactures, in the same way, 61,000,000*l.*, by adding, as we ought to do, about 20,000,000*l.* in the produce of ships, in a similar way to be accounted for in labour, and material, and profit. These sums united make 149,000,000*l.* This amount divides itself into three heads; first, the cost of material, then in a perfect state in each, worked on by artisans, &c. &c.; secondly, the labour and profits of all master workmen which go into income under, we shall say, Schedule D; and thirdly, the balance remaining and actually paid as wages to all mechanics, artisans, &c. &c. not previously taken into account as working for agriculture or manufactures, though being scattered, or rather established, throughout the country, they are employed for both. Considerably the largest portion of such artisans, mechanics, &c. work for agriculture, and the note, page 27, will show the reader that the materials of the items, (being then brought to a perfect state, and consequently the value thereof included under different heads of production which they furnish,) constitute a large proportion of the amount of their respective charges or accounts. The same may be said of what is connected with, or applied to manufactures, and a still higher proportion in that which is applied unto ships. We may therefore consider, setting these points aside,—first, 20,000,000*l.* as returns for incomes which go under Schedule D; secondly, *three-fifths* of the whole as the value of material; and thirdly, the sum which will then remain for the amount paid on wages to the classes of artisans, &c. above mentioned, when the whole will stand thus:—

Sum remaining to be accounted for	£149,000,000
Deduct three-fifths for materials	89,400,000
Remains for wages	<u>£59,600,000*</u>

Then, with these calculations, we have the yearly increased capital of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, 53,459,797*l.* thus:—

* The difference betwixt this sum and 41,787,283*l.*, mentioned in the preceding page, arises, no doubt, from wages being under-estimated, but more especially from the amount which must be allowed for female labour under this head, and something for the labours of professional men.

Amount of expenditure, as in page 217 . . .	£602,000,000
Add gross amount of public taxes . . .	51,000,000
Do. local do. such as tithes, poor rates, &c.. .	16,000,000
	<hr/>
Total expenditure . . .	£669,000,000
Total income . . .	722,459,767
	<hr/>
Difference, or yearly increase of national capital . . .	£53,459,797

According to evidence given before the Emigration Committee (see Third Report, p. 376), there are 5,000,000 adult labourers in the United Kingdom, making, with such as have families, 8,000,000 souls. Reduce their wages only 1s. per week, and it cuts off the consuming powers of the population to the extent of 13,000,000*l.* yearly, and so much for every other shilling it may have been reduced. The agriculturists inform the Committees appointed by the Legislature to examine into their state and condition, that the wages for agricultural labourers have been reduced from 18*s.* and 16*s.* per week to 12*s.* and 10*s.* In every other description of labour there must have been a similar depression.

The result of all the preceding researches, inquiries, and calculations is, that amidst the numerous and proud manufacturing concerns in Great Britain, which add so much to her wealth, her prosperity, and her power, and which concerns eclipse, as they do those of every other nation in the world, the value and importance of the land, and agricultural industry and produce, stand proudly conspicuous and preeminent.

The prosperity of every interest, in every country in the world, is based and dependent upon the prosperity and proper cultivation of the soil. This is the foundation, and the main and only secure support of commerce and manufactures. Without such a basis and support neither could be carried on to any extent, nor, in fact, exist. Great Britain, in her immense and varied territories, stretching into and over every climate, each affording, from the cultivation and produce of the soil, the most valuable and necessary articles for exchangeable commodities, possesses resources such as no other nation now possesses, or ever did possess. She has

but to attend to these—to foster, encourage, and to protect them—in order to remain prosperous, rich, and invincible.

The previous inquiries and researches, moreover, show us beyond the power of contradiction, that the prosperity of a country depends upon its industry, its consuming powers, and the inclination of its population to consume articles of luxury, convenience, and such as are absolutely necessary to preserve and to sustain a healthy and comfortable mode of life, rather than merely upon the numbers of its people. How greatly the consuming powers of Great Britain exceed those of the proudest empires in Europe, or in any other country in this world, when compared to the numbers of their people! What is the value, to the agriculturist and manufacturer of Great Britain, of the boasted hundreds of millions of people in Hindostan and China, compared with the value and importance of London alone? The consumption in it of agricultural and manufacturing produce *far* exceeds the whole amount of the foreign trade of Great Britain and Ireland, and is nearly *forty* times the amount of all the exports to India and China put together; and nearly four times the extent and value of all the British exports to every foreign country under heaven! The production of Great Britain and Ireland, agricultural and manufacturing, together with imports, is, in round numbers, 796,000,000*l.*, and less exports, 746,000,000*l.* London and its immediate vicinity will show a population of 2,000,000, or, as has been stated, *one-twelfth* of the whole. This, on an equal ratio, would give 62,500,000*l.* as the consumption of every thing in London, taking every article at the prices of the manufacturer, the agriculturist, and the importer; but a considerable addition ought to be made to the general and also to the proportionate amount, on account of the higher price the articles bear when these come through the intermediate merchant and retailer into the hands of the consumer; and a considerable sum more should be added on account of the greater quantity of almost every article which is consumed in London, from the greater wealth of its inhabitants, and abundance of money which is amongst them. Taking these two things together, the consumption of London of manufactured, imported, and agricultural productions, cannot be less than

80,000,000*l.* a year, while its expenditure must be still greater. Thus we may fairly suppose that there are resident in London daily, from all quarters, 100,000 strangers, the expenditure of each, at 1*l.* per diem, would amount to 36,000,000*l.* yearly!

Such is the consumption, and the powers of consumption of London, the capital of the British Empire, the centre of civilisation, and of the money transactions of the world. The greater portion of income from agriculture is expended in the capital. The transactions also in London are all, as regards the agriculturist, the importer, and the manufacturer, paid in ready money, or what is equal to, or convertible into it, and not on long credits and uncertain remittances, as too much of our foreign trade is now become.

Prior to the printing of this Work being completed, the Author was obliged to leave England, as stated in the Preface; so that the following information, from the valuable Statistical Returns, which have been prepared and laid before Parliament by John Rickman, Esq., has been added by a friend, at the request of the Author.

Annual Value of the Real Property as assessed April 1815.

ENGLAND.			
Bedford	£343,685	Rutland	£133,487
Berks	643,781	Salop	1,037,988
Buckingham . .	643,492	Somerset	1,900,651
Cambridge . . .	645,554	Southampton . .	1,130,952
Chester	1,083,083	Stafford	1,150,285
Cornwall	916,060	Suffolk	1,127,404
Cumberland . .	705,446	Surrey	1,579,173
Derby	887,659	Sussex	915,348
Devon	1,897,515	Warwick	1,236,727
Dorset	698,395	Westmorland . .	298,199
Durham	791,359	Wilts	1,155,459
Essex	1,556,836	Worcester	799,605
Gloucester . . .	1,463,259	York, East Riding	1,120,434
Hereford	604,614	— City & Ainstey	69,892
Hertford	571,107	— North Riding	1,166,918
Huntingdon . .	320,188	— West Riding	2,396,222
Kent	1,644,179	Total of England,	<u>£49,744,622</u>
Lancaster	3,087,774		
Leicester	902,217		
Lincoln	2,061,830		
Middlesex	5,595,537		
Monmouth	295,097		
Norfolk	1,540,952		
Northampton . .	942,162		
Northumberland .	1,240,594		
Nottingham . . .	737,229		
Oxford	713,147		

WALES.

Anglesey	£92,581
Brecon	146,539
Cardigan	141,889
Carmarthen . . .	277,455
Carnarvon	125,198
Denbigh	221,783
Flint	153,930
Glamorgan	334,192

Merioneth . . .	£111,436
Montgomery . . .	207,286
Pembroke . . .	219,589
Radnor . . .	99,717
Total of Wales . . .	<u>£2,153,801</u>

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen . . .	£325,218
Argyle . . .	227,493
Ayr . . .	409,983
Banff . . .	88,942
Berwick . . .	245,379
Bute . . .	22,541
Caithness . . .	35,469
Clackmanan . . .	37,978
Dumbarton . . .	71,587
Dumfries . . .	295,621
Edinburgh . . .	770,875
Elgin . . .	73,288
Fife . . .	405,770

Forfar . . .	£361,241
Haddington . . .	251,126
Inverness . . .	185,565
Kincardine . . .	94,861
Kinross . . .	25,805
Kirkcudbright . . .	213,308
Lanark . . .	686,531
Linlithgow . . .	97,597
Nairn . . .	14,902
Orkney & Shetland	20,938
Peebles . . .	64,182
Perth . . .	555,532
Renfrew . . .	265,534
Ross & Coromarty	121,557
Roxburgh . . .	254,180
Selkirk . . .	43,584
Stirling . . .	218,761
Sutherland . . .	33,878
Wigtown . . .	143,425
Total of Scotland	<u>£6,652,655</u>

*Summary of the Annual Value of Real Property as assessed
April 1815.*

England	£49,744,622
Wales	2,153,801
Scotland	<u>6,652,655</u>
Total	£58,551,078

And at page 88 of this Work, the amount of rental on houses in London and its vicinity was estimated at £6,300,000. -

THE END.

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512
65





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